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Fertilizer Groups Seen Moving Toward Merger

A group of board members from the National Fertilizer Association and the American Plant Food Council met in Washington last week to consider plans for consolidating the two trade groups into a single organization representative of the fertilizer manufacturing and distributing industry.

A statement of principles was drawn up and approved at the meeting which is to be laid before the boards of directors of the two associations for such further action as they might plan to take. The NFA board has scheduled a meeting for October 20 to consider the matter.

The move is intended to be a consolidation of the two associations into a new single organization rather than a replacement of one association by the other. In furtherance of this objective, it is planned to adopt an entirely new name and move the headquarters to a new location. It has been suggested that the new organization be named the National Plant Food Association or National Plant Food Council.

Split Occurred in 1945

The fertilizer industry has been split into two trade associations for nearly a decade. In 1945 a group of NFA members, dissatisfied with matters in that organization, broke away and set up the American Plant Food Council. The action was at a time when there was a strong movement in congress and the government to get the government into the fertilizer business.

When this movement failed several years later after the more conservative elements gained control in the government, there were discussions within the fertilizer industry of the possibilities of merging the two associations into a single strong unit, but they never matured beyond a preliminary exploratory stage.

The informal meeting last week of groups from each organization indicates that for the first time there now appears to be a real possibility of the merger taking place.

Unions May Defer Merger Proposal Until Next Year

The contemplated merger of the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union with the Oil Workers International Union may be delayed until next year, it was stated by union officials last week. A decision on whether to call off the special November 15 convention of chemical workers union is to be made today.

This meeting was to ratify the proposed constitution which would govern the combined unions and was set up to coincide with the annual convention of the oil workers union, which also is to take up the merger question. The November 15 date had been tentatively fixed after the regular convention of the chemical union in St. Louis, Mo., last month voted overwhelming approval of a "fair and honorable" merger with OWI.

Chemical union officials said last week, however, that they have received reports from a number of the locals that they would be financially unable to send delegates to another convention this year. Some of the locals also said that they wanted more time to consider and discuss the details of the proposed constitution before being called upon to approve it.

Fluorine Off Positive List; Inorganic Medicinals Added

Several changes in the positive list of chemical products which can be exported from the United States only under validated licenses were announced October 7 by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Effective immediately fluorine was removed from the positive list because this item is under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

The following products were added to the controlled list effective October 14:—Organic and inorganic medicinal chemicals, n. e. c., in bulk, for which export controls exist on certain grades; polyvinylbutyral; tetrafluoroethylene; trifluoromonochloroethylene; and naphthenates of all metals and mixtures containing such naphthenates.

Salt Crystals Installation Granted Rapid Write-off

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced the issuance of a tax amortization certificate to Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, covering facilities involving an investment of $125,000 for production of metallic salt crystals for defense use. The certificate permits the rapid amortization of 60 percent of the cost.

The certificate was among some fifty-two new or expanded facilities approved by the agency during the two-week period, September 9 through 22. The certificates involved investments totaling $24,035,163, and increased the total value of projects approved thus far to $29,230,237,000. Of this amount $17,541,085,000, or 60 percent, have been granted rapid amortization.

Fats, Oils Market Seen Rising in West Germany

Western Germany continues to be a large and expanding market for fats and oils, reports William F. Doering, agricultural economist, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. In 1953, 54 percent of its edible fats and 92 percent of its industrial fats came from external sources. The total net tonnage of imports was approximately 1,400,000 short tons, a substantial increase from 1952 but due in large part to a shift from oils to seeds.

Total imports of oilseeds, fats and oils and utilization of imports in short tons were as follows:—

	Total	Food	Industrial
Oilseeds	794,600	621,600	173,000
Vegetable oils	339,000	222,600	116,400
Lard	46,400	45,800	600
Fat bacon	34,700	34,700	—
Other animal and marine fats and oils	279,200	173,400	105,800
Fatty acids, etc.	7,800	—	7,800

The United States' share of the west German market remained about 21 percent, although much of the business was via third countries. The principal United States commodities shipped there were soybeans, plus some soybean oil; lard and fatback; and, for industrial use, inedible tallow and fish oils. Cottonseed and cottonseed oil are still used to only a limited degree. As previously, imports from the United States are restricted by the government's policy of (1) buying from soft-

—*Continued on page 55*

Antibiotic Rules Amended

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced amendments to its antibiotic regulations to provide for the testing and certification of ointments containing neomycin and chlortetracycline, penicillin and streptomycin. The certification period for the ointments is twelve months.

US Has No Foreign Barter Mercury Accords, GSA Says

The General Services Administration, in reply to specific questions, last week stated that no foreign producers have contractual obligations to deliver mercury to the account of the United States government under barter or any other type of agreement.

It was further stated that the present and future procurement efforts of GSA are being directed toward the broadening of the mobilization base for mercury in this hemisphere. The agency has offered to buy a total of 125,000 flasks (seventy-six pounds each) of domestically produced mercury at $225 a flask and up to 75,000 flasks of mercury from Mexican producers at the same price prior to December 31, 1957.

The agency also indicated that the establishment of the government guaranteed floor price of $225 a flask, the first in the US mercury industry's history, is sparking a doubling of production from operating mines and the reopening of numerous idle domestic mercury mines

Under its program, GSA said, the domestic and Mexican producers are offered a long-range guaranteed market at a price consistent with a legitimate profit. Consequently, the agency added, for the first time the domestic mercury mine operator is assured a firm market for his production at an assured price and is thus set free of the undermining effects of market speculation, manipulation and cartel type business operations.

FDA Names John L. Harvey To Be Deputy Commissioner

John L. Harvey last week was named deputy commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration under commissioner George P. Larrick, and Robert S. Roe, formerly FDA's director of program research, was appointed to succeed Mr. Harvey as an associate commissioner.

Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Roe are members of the career civil service. Mr. Harvey started twenty-nine years ago as a food and drug inspector at Seattle, Wash., and after five years was assigned to administrative work in San Francisco. In 1934 he became chief of the Seattle station, and in 1937 he was made chief of the western district with headquarters in San Francisco. In 1948, when control of FDA field activities was centralized in Washington, Mr. Harvey was appointed director of regulatory management. He became associate commissioner in 1951.

Mr. Roe entered FDA service as a chemist in Chicago in 1925. He was transferred to Washington in 1930 to assist in directing the import inspection program and went to San Francisco in 1934 as assistant chief of station. He was promoted to chief of the Seattle station in 1937, and was transferred as chief of the Los Angeles station in 1943. He went to Washington in 1952 as director of program research.

Gov't Calls Conference On Storage of Ammonia

A conference of producers and distributors of anhydrous ammonia will be held October 20 by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration to consider the question of a government-sponsored program to expand storage capacity in the industry.

Because of the seasonal pattern of nitrogen consumption and the increasing tendency toward the use of liquid fertilizer, the problem of storing supplies in slack demand periods for the time when demand increases is becoming of increasing importance to industry and the government, officials explained.

Furthermore, government policy favors establishment of reserve supplies of essential products, either in the form of end products or capacity to produce, as a protective measure in the case of a national emergency.

Storage for Liquids Needed

BDSA officials said that there appears to be ample storage facilities for ammonia in solid form but there is a need for increased storage capacity for the liquids. Applications are being made to the government by industry for certificates of necessity which would permit the rapid amortization of the costs of such facilities, but until it is decided whether the government will sponsor an expansion program no action can be taken on the application.

There is a precedent for the government's extending its policy of granting rapid amortization certificates to storage facilities in the chemical industry in its actions dealing with petroleum products. An expansion goal for petroleum products storage has been in operation for over a year, and recently it was extended to benzol by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The October 20 parley called by BDSA will deal with three phases of the question. As outlined by officials there are:—

Questions to Be Considered

1. Whether the government, as a matter of policy, should extend the tax amortization program to the field of chemical storage.

2. Whether such a program should be limited to anhydrous ammonia or include other forms of nitrogen.

3. Whether the tax concessions should be limited to storage facilities of producers and distributors or should be extended also to farmers.

Glue Duty Testimony Given Both For, Against Increase

Testimony for and against the 50 percent increase in import duties on animal glue and gelatin valued under 40 cents per pound was received last week by the Tariff Commission from representatives of domestic producers and importers. A request that duties be increased had been made to the commission earlier this year by the National Association of Glue Manufacturers.

At a public hearing October 4, the commission was told by domestic producers that rising imports were seriously curtailing the market for the domestic glue and threatening the industry with injury. It was reported that thirteen glue manufacturing plants had been closed down in the past few years because of "tough competition from imported products." Emphasis also was placed on the importance of the domestic industry during wartime. It was pointed out that the industry was recognized as essential to the war effort by all government agencies during the last war and at least a dozen specific actions were taken by the government to see that the industry maintained maximum operation.

Representatives of the importers sharply disputed that imports were hurting domestic producers and said that much of the industry's troubles stemmed from the technological advances that have been made by the big glue consuming industries. They asserted that the development of the new synthetic textiles had reduced the needs for sizing in the textile industry, while the plywood manufacturers have cut their purchases of glue by switching over to synthetic adhesives. They also said the industry's profits over the past few years did not show any injury from imports.

Korea Placing Big Fertilizer Order

Korea was allotted $14,500,000 last week by the Foreign Operations Administration for the purchase of fertilizers. The purchasing will be handled by the Korean government in accordance with recent practices, instead of by the General Services Administration, and the opening date of the bidding will be announced shortly.

The announcement confirmed reports that have been circulating in the fertilizer trade for several weeks (OPD, 9/27/54) that Korea was preparing a program of sizable fertilizer purchases.

The FOA announcement stated that the contract period will extend until December 31, with deliveries to be made by April 30, 1955. Source of the fertilizers is to be the United States and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Japan and European participating countries.

Breakdown of Korean Requirements

The material is to consist of nitrogenous fertilizers (ammonium sulfate, calcium cyanamide and acceptable substitutes) in the amount of $11,700,000; potassium fertilizers, $1,000,000, and phosphatic fertilizers, $1,800,000.

The amount of ammonium sulfate to be purchased will be controlled by the total of funds available. A maximum of 55,000 metric tons of calcium cyanamide will be eligible for purchase. The acceptable substitutes and limitations are as follows:—Urea, 42 to 46 percent nitrogen, not to exceed 20,000 metric tons; ammonium nitrate, 32 to 35 percent nitrogen, calcium ammonium nitrate, 20 percent P_2O_5, and Thomas slag, 46 percent nitrate, 26 percent nitrogen, these combined not to exceed 7,560 metric tons of contained nitrogen.

Potassium Fertilizer Purchases

Purchases of potassium fertilizers are not to exceed 10,000 metric tons of potassium sulfate, 48 percent K_2O_5. Acceptable types of phosphatic fertilizers will be superphosphate, 16 to 22 percent P_2O_5, triple superphosphate, 40 to 46 percent P_2O_5, fused phosphates, 16 to 22 percent P_2O_5, and homas slag, 46 percent P_2O_5 minimum.

Purchases of the fertilizers by Korea will have to be in compliance with the new policy of FOA of requiring 50 percent of the shipments to move in United States flag vessels. This will be the first application of this policy by the agency to the fertilizer field.

Tying Contracts Illegal If They Restrain Trade

In an action relative to the legality of co-called tying contracts, the Federal Trade Commission indicated last week that it would hold such contracts to be illegal only when they are shown to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

The decision was made on a complaint in which Insto-Gas Corporation, Detroit, Mich. was charged with unlawful use of tying contracts in connection with the leasing of propane gas cylinders and the sale of propane gas and appliances.

Setting aside an initial decision which held that the company's practices violated section 3 of the Clayton act, the commission remanded the case for further hearing by the commission examiner to gather additional evidence on the effect that the contracts had on competition.

Opinion Prepared by Mason

The opinion of the commission, prepared by commissioner Lowell B. Mason, emphasized that the "commission should carefully consider and weigh—as an expert tribunal—the applicable economic factors relating to these contracts." It added that while the courts have generally recognized a distinction between tying contracts and the general run of exclusive dealing contracts, and have been more quick to declare the illegality of the former, "we know of no case wherein 'tying contracts,' without more, have been declared per se illegal."

According to the opinion, Insto-Gas distributes metal cylinders containing propane gas and also such portable equipment as blow torches, hoses and plumber's furnaces. These are used by plumbers, electricians and others for welding and various commercial purposes. They are marketed under the product name Insto-Gas through wholesalers of plumbing, heating and mill supplies.

The contracts of Insto-Gas with these dealers provide that the gas cylinders are being leased to the dealers and remain the property of Insto-Gas. The dealers agree to have them refilled only at those filling stations, or bulk plants, which have contracted to sell Insto-Gas propane gas according to specifications. The dealers further agree to limit deliveries of the cylinders to users who have entered into lease agreements with Insto-Gas. As to the users, they agree to purchase from Insto-Gas, or sources authorized by it, all gas needed in refilling the leased cylin-

—Continued on page 78

Ammonia Output Projected At Marcus Hook by Sun Oil

Sun Oil Company's plans to enter more extensively into the field of petrochemicals with the construction of a large ammonia plant at its Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery were revealed last week by Robert G. Dunlop, president. The new anhydrous ammonia plant, to be completed late next year, will have a capacity of 300 tons per day.

Sun's new facility will represent an investment of about $9,000,000. It will utilize by-product hydrogen from catalytic reforming plants, one of which turns out benzol, toluol and xylol. The other, now under construction, will produce high octane gasoline components. According to Mr. Dunlop, there is only one other anhydrous ammonia plant in the northeast section of the United States. It has a capacity of 100 tons a day.

The Sun president also disclosed that construction is nearing completion on a plant employing a new process developed by company researchers for the treatment of lubricating oils. The new process utilizes hydrogen and a catalyst. It is scheduled to go on stream around the middle of this month and, Mr. Dunlop added, it will be the only facility of its kind in operation.

Polyester Film Price Cut; DuPont Production Hiked

The new plant for manufacture of "Mylar" polyester film at Circleville, Ohio, is now in commercial production, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced. Anticipating lower costs as production goes up, the company reduced prices 15 cents a pound on all types and gauges of "Mylar," except 25 gauge, the thinnest film.

The reduction, effective with shipments made on and after October 1, amounts to 5 percent on most types and gauges, and puts "Mylar" in the price range of $2.85 a pound for heavier films to $4 a pound for 25 gauge. The Circleville plant has been in process of start-up since mid-July, and produced its first "Mylar," from raw materials to finished film, on July 21.

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US Agencies Urged to Back Legislation Cutting Mica Duty

Representatives of the mica fabricating industry, at a special conference last week with the Business and Defense Services Administration and officials of eight other government agencies, recommended that the agencies support proposed legislation to reduce the existing tariff rates on unmanufactured and uncut mica block and film.

Industry spokesmen declared that United States fabricators are suffering from competition from low-cost labor countries whose shipments of cut mica to this country have been increasing for the past four years. In a brief prepared by the Mica Fabricators Association the industry urged that "early in the new congress a bill be introduced to reduce the duty on unmanufactured mica and uncut mica films and splittings to 4 cents per pound regardless of value or thickness."

The industry would have this rate apply to block mica valued at above 15 cents a pound, on which the present duty is 2 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem, and to mica films and splittings on which the present duty is 20 percent and 12½ percent, respectively. It was stressed that domestic mica producers would be protected by continuance of the 4 cent duty on mica valued at less than 15 cents a pound.

Alkylate Facility Granted Rapid Write-off Certificate

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week approved a tax amortization certificate for a new plant costing $29,599,000 for the production of aviation alkylate. The plant is to be built by Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Settegast, Tex.

The plant will be capable of producing 5,000 tons of alkylate daily. The facilities include equipment for dehydrogenation, isomerization, and alkylation, as well as facilities for finishing the by-product, butadiene. According to the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior, accelerated amortization has been allowed for 100 percent of $25,759,000; 45 percent of $3,430,000, and 15 percent of $140,000.

Synthetic Rubber Plants Bidders Get Gov't Forms

The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission has announced that it has mailed to every bidder a tentative uniform draft of contract for sale of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants, and has asked for their suggestions or comments on the contract provisions.

The purpose of the mailing is to expedite the closing of contracts during the negotiation period. The contract spells out in detail the legal procedure by which the properties will pass from government to private ownership. Under public law 205, the entire disposal program, of which these contracts are a major part, must be submitted to congress for review. The commission will make its recommendations to congress no later than next January 27.

"All bidders have been invited to examine the contract drafts in line with the commission's policy of affording all prospective purchasers equal opportunity to negotiate and conclude sales," Holman D. Pettibone, chairman of the commission, said.

Butyl Decyl Phthalate Now Being Marketed by Monsanto

Butyl decyl phthalate is now being offered in commercial quantities by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo.

The product, designated "Santicizer 603," is a companion product for "Santicizer 160" in the primary phthalate plasticizer market. Its major application will be in polyvinyl chloride and vinyl chloride copolymers. The new Monsanto plasticizer is available in bulk shipments at 27 cents per pound from the company's plant at Everett, Mass.

Hydrin Offered in Quantity

Ethylene cyanohydrin is now commercially available in tankcar, tank truck, and drum carload quantities from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, the company has announced.

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Price Index Strengthens

The overall OPD price index was slightly higher last week, moving up 0.36 point to stand at 106.06. The heavy chemicals market witnessed an advance for lead metal and for magnesium carbonate, of both the technical and the USP grades. Tin salts were lowered, as was Straits tin. In the protective coatings section, the majority of changes were in an upward direction. Basic sulfate blue lead was higher, as were monosilicate and basic sulfate white. Related increases were made in litharge and orange mineral. Leaded American process zinc oxide was stronger. Argentine casein dropped fractionally.

Menhaden meal and scrap moved upwards in the agricultural chemicals group. Other changes in this section included a reduction for Chilean sodium nitrate. Pepermint oil, both natural and redistilled, was advanced. Petitgrain oil also moved upwards, as did caraway seed, ginger, mace, cassia, East Indian mace and Turkish cumin seed. Reductions in the essential oils, flavorings and aromatics section were limited to Iranian cumin seed, Indian fennel seed, and Java-type citronella oil. Maine potato starch was down fractionally. Other textile and leather chemicals were steady in price. There were no changes in petroleum derivatives that affected the index.

dl-a-Tocopherol and dl-a-tocopherol acetate were sharply lowered in the drugs, botanicals and fine chemicals market. Other materials were unchanged in this group. Cocoa butter moved up among oils, fats and waxes. Copra, greases, soybean meal and tallow were also advanced in this section, as were coconut, cottonseed, oiticica, peanut and soybean oils. Corn and soybean fatty acids were lowered, together with lard, coconut oil and African bees wax. The coal chemicals and industrial organic chemicals sections were without feature, pricewise.

Prices Advanced

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb. (64).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (67).
Copra, $15 per ton (67).
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb. (64).
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb. (64).
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (64).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (64).
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (67).
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, 1c. per lb. (69).
No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Manila, C, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, pale seeds, 2c. per lb.
sorts, ½c. per lb.
Lead, ¼c. per lb. (36).
blue, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb. (69).
Monosilicate, ¼c. per lb.
Red, 95% lead oxide, ¼c. per lb.
97% lead oxide, ¼c. per lb.
98% lead oxide, ¼c. per lb.
White, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (67).
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Mace, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (64).
Magnesium carbonate, tech., 1c. per lb. (36).
USP, 1¼c. per lb.
Menhaden meal, $2 per ton (45).
Scrap, $2 per ton (45).
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb. (64).
Nitric acid, 50c. per 100 lbs. (36).
Oil, coconut, crude, 1c. per lb. (67).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (67).
refd. ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (67).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (67).
refd., 1¼c. per lb.
Peppermint, 25c. per lb. (64).
redist, 35c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 25c. per lb. (64).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (67).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Paprika, Roumanian, 1c. per lb. (64).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb. (64).
Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (67).
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (67).

Prices Reduced

Acid, corn, fatty, 1c. per lb. (67).
Soybean, fatty, 1¾c. to 2¾c. per lb. (67).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (69).
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (76).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (67).
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 20c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, refd., 1c. per lb. (67).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (36).
Potato starch, Maine, ½c. per lb. (51).
Sodium nitrate, Chilean, $1.75 per ton (45).
Stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (36).
Stannic chloride, anhyd., 0.5c. per lb. (36).
Stannous chloride hyrdous, 0.6c. per lb. (36).
Hydrous crystals, 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb. (36).
dl-a-Tocopherol, $32.35 per kilo (57).
Acetate, $29 per kilo.
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb. (69).
50%, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (67).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)		
October 8 1954	October 1 1954	October 9 1953
106.06	**105.70**	**105.70**

Solvay Writing '55 Contracts

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is negotiating carload and less carload contracts for the calendar year 1955 at prices which are now in effect on all products in the Solvay line.

NSF Is Planning Study On Industrial Research

The National Science Foundation last week announced that a survey will be launched this month looking into the research and development activities of private industry. Questionnaires now in preparation will be mailed out to about 12,000 industrial concerns over the next few weeks to be followed up by intensive interviews with representatives of about 200 large corporations. The questionnaires will go to 505 concerns in the chemical industry.

The survey will give estimates on a nation-wide basis of the amounts spent for the conduct of research by size of companies and by industry groups; of the source of these funds by major economic sectors, and of the amount spent by companies to finance research conducted elsewhere, for example, in universities and research institutions.

Research, Sales Figures to Be Compared

The information will also permit the comparison of research expenditures to capital expenditures to sales, to research and development personnel and to other relevant measures. In addition to dollar figures, the answers to the questionnaire will furnish in considerable detailed information on the use of scientific and technical manpower in industrial research and development.

Alan T. Waterman, director of the foundation, stated that the interviews with industrial leaders may provide clues to specific bottlenecks faced by industry in planning its research. It is hoped that some estimates may also be obtained of the economic pay-off of research, he said.

Finally, an historic analysis of selective companies will be carried out in an attempt to reconstruct the gross pattern of industrial research over the past two or three decades. From such information, he said, it may be possible to estimate the future of scientific manpower and capital requirements for research and development activities in the United States.

Ammonium Phosphate Plant Completion Reported by Brea

Completion of a new ammonium phosphate plant to provide California growers with phosphate in solution has been announced Brea Chemicals, Inc., Los Angeles, a subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California.

Phosphate is now being made available in conjunction with aqua ammonia, making Brea Chemicals the only major western supplier of the two plant foods in solution form, Brea said. Both the nitrogen and phosphate production facilities are located at Brea, thirty miles east of Los Angeles.

Since the new solution is a highly stable liquid, it will be handled and applied in the same equipment now used for aqua ammonia. Totally soluble phosphoric acid will be blended with aqua ammonia to form an ammonium phosphate solution containing 8 percent nitrogen and 24 percent phosphate. It was pointed out that the resultant 8-24-0 solution provides completely water soluble phosphate. The stability of the new ammonium phosphate makes it possible to spray it on soils and crop residues as well as apply it by drill injection or irrigation water-run.

Nitroparaffin Plant Work Started by Com'l Solvents

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced that construction has started on its $5,000,000 nitroparaffin plant at Sterlington, La., and that the facility, the first major step in the company's nitroparaffin expansion program, is expected to go on stream in August, 1955.

The company is presently producing and marketing limited quantities of nitroparaffins and derivatives. In addition to the new construction at Sterlington, the company's existing nitroparaffin derivatives facilities at Peoria, Ill., will be enlarged. The construction of full-scale nitroparaffin facilities is another stage in Commercial Solvents' long-term petrochemical development.

Setterstrom Joining Pfizer

Carl Setterstrom has resigned as sales manager of the textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, to join Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. With Pfizer Mr. Setterstrom will be a member of the commercial chemical division specializing on the development of industrial chemicals for Pfizer's bulk line.

National Lead Manager

William H. Kehoe has been appointed trade sales manager of the Atlantic branch of National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Kehoe was employed by Sherwin-Williams Company and Modene Paint Company before joining National Lead last year as assistant to the manager of the pigment division of the Atlantic branch.

Heyden Acquiring Stock Of Nuodex Products Co.

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has entered into a contract to acquire all of the outstanding common stock of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Acquisition of the Nuodex outstanding stock is expected to be completed by November 1.

Nuodex in the new setup will be operated as a separate division of Heyden under its present management, headed by Arthur Minich as general manager and executive vice-president. Leo Roon, president of Nuodex, has reached the retirement age and will withdraw from active participation in the business.

Nuodex's domestic sales volume for 1953 amounted to about $6,500,000, and the volume of foreign business done by its wholly owned subsidiary, Nuodex International, in 1953 amounted to about $3,600,000. Nuodex, a pioneer in the development of metallic liquid driers, also supplies the paint and varnish industry with fungicides, mixing and milling aids for pigments, inhibitors and antiskinning agents. Nuodex also developed the formula for napalm. Heyden's products include formaldehyde and its derivatives, the pentaerythritols.

Saltcake Unit Being Erected

West End Chemical Company has started construction on a saltcake unit at Westend, Calif., in conjunction with its soda ash and borax operations at that site. The facility, which will turn out high quality saltcake from Searles Lake brine, is expected to get into production next summer. Its initial capacity will be about 50,000 tons yearly.

US Worries of Foreign Chemical Competition Regarded Groundless

The American chemical industry need not fear low-cost competition from abroad, W. F. Mitchell of Shell Petroleum, Ltd., London, told the Commercial Chemical Development Association last week at Bedford, Pa. What is required, he declared, is a broader understanding of the economies of foreign countries.

US chemical exports cannot be increased by random sales in foreign markets, Mr. Mitchell asserted. Rather, he said, they must be built on a firm footing. Citing the nearly three-to-one edge that US chemical exports have over imports—$819,000,000 to $293,000,000 in 1953—the speaker felt that this favorable trade balance was due to a number of factors.

Many US chemicals are not produced abroad, nor do they have acceptable substitutes, he said. Well-engineered, carefully planned production facilities in this country, he went on, have made possible numerous low-priced items. He also noted that foreign research tends to be more academic than US work and that there is a marked technological difference in practices here and abroad.

Theoretical Training Abroad

In this last connection, Mr. Mitchell called attention to the fact that technical training in foreign countries tends to be theoretical, with little or no instruction in practical plant operations. With the exception of plant superintendents and technologists, he said, foreign companies recruit their plant operators from non-technical personnel.

The final factor, he said, is that the American chemical industry operates in a "favorable political and economic climate, where a friendly and even beneficent government attitude creates and maintains healthy enterprise with taxation at . . . relatively modest levels." Abroad, he continued, raw materials, transportation and even energy sources are nationalized and sometimes inefficient. And, he added, nationalization of the chemical industry itself is an ever-present threat.

Nevertheless, the speaker reported a substantial increase in European chemical production since 1938—a rise of about 80 percent as against a 200 percent boost here. Since 1950, he indicated, European production has gone up some 30 percent, as compared to a 20 percent rise in this country.

Widening Markets Seen

Pinpointing the situation, Mr. Mitchell looked for widening markets for plastics and resins, synthetic detergents, as well as synthetic fibers. However, he warned that there will be a surplus of ethanol in a few years unless some steps are taken to cut back output, at least in those countries where sugar beet alcohol is produced in abundance.

Noting that the US accounted for 65 percent of the world's supply of plastics and resins in 1952, Mr. Mitchell said, "The future growth rate is expected to be relatively higher in under-developed countries, although the highly industrialized countries of western Europe are expected to hold the vast bulk of the market for many years. By 1960, the total consumption of

—*Continued on page 39*

Isocyanate Full-Scale Facility Is Slated by Mobay in W. Va.

The first full-scale production plant in this country for the manufacture of isocyanate chemicals will be built near New Martinsville, W. Va., by Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., David L. Eynon, Mobay president, announced last week.

Mobay, recently formed on a joint basis by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and Farbenfabriken Bayer, A. G., of Germany, has been producing isocyanates in a small-scale interim plant at Anniston, Ala. The Bayer company has been in commercial production of the chemicals in Germany for more than two years.

The new Mobay plant will be capable of producing several hundred tons of isocyanates a month and the equivalent amount of polyester resins, Mr. Eynon said. Until the new facility is in operation, Mobay will supply the chemicals from the interim plant (which Monsanto operates) at Anniston and from imports of the chemicals from the Bayer firm in Germany.

The new isocyanates unit will be adjacent to Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation's plant which will supply some of Mobay's raw materials by pipeline. Construction of the new installation will begin in about a month and the facility will be in operation in twelve to fifteen months.

Mobay, according to its president, will manufacture the isocyanates and polyester resins as well as other chemical products for the conversion of these ma-

—*Continued on page 78*

Di-isocyanates Will Be Made By National Aniline Division

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has started construction of facilities for the production of di-isocyanates in introductory commercial quantities at its Buffalo, N. Y., plant. The new installation is expected to be on stream during the first quarter of next year. All raw materials needed for the production of di-isocyanates will be provided by various divisions of Allied Chemical.

Products to be turned out by National Aniline's Buffalo plant will include 2,4-tolylene di-isocyanate, various mixtures of isomeric tolylene di-isocyanates (TDI), 3,3′ bitolylene 4,4′ di-isocyanate (TODI) and p,p′ diphenylmethane di-isocyanate (MDI). Experimental quantities of these materials will be made available shortly from smaller semi-plant facilities also located in Buffalo.

Paint Federation Shapes Meeting

Ten constituent club papers, the Mattiello lecture, a panel discussion on polyvinyl acetate emulsion paints and another Paint Industries Show are among the highlights that have been scheduled for the thirty-second annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at the Palmer House, Chicago, November 16 through 20.

The papers to be presented by the clubs are as follows:—Baltimore, "Studies on the Formulation of Fire Retardant Paints"; CDIC, "Systematic Study of Low Odor Alkyd Paints"; Cleveland, "Painting of Plaster Surfaces"; Detroit, "Mechanisms of Paint Film Breakdown"; Golden Gate, "Paint Industry Literature Classification"; Los Angeles, "Calibration of the Sward Rocker"; New England, "A Study of Primers for Ferrous Metals in an Atmospheric Exposure: VII"; New York, "A Study of Pigment Dispersion: V, Behavior of Toluidine Red" and "The Significance of the Tack-Free Test," and Northwestern, "Nomograph for Alkyd Resin Formulation."

Battley Among Speakers

On November 18 Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will address the group and Dr. C. W. Selheimer, of Illinois Institute of Technology, will speak on "Fume Control in the Paint and Varnish Industry." This will be followed by the keynote address, to be given by Dr. John T. Rettaliata, president of Illinois Institute of Technology. Dr. J. C. Coman, of the Northern Utilization Branch of the Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Research Related to Protective Coatings at the Utilization Research Branches."

Dr. H. A. Hampton, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Manchester, England, will speak on "Observations on Some Testing Methods" at the November 19 session, Rahim Bux-Khan, of Buxley Paint Works, Karachi, Pakistan, will speak on "Pakistan and the Paint Industry," and Dr. Forrest L. Dimmick, of the Naval Medical Research Laboratory, New London, Conn., will speak on "Correlations on the Color Aptitude Test."

Mattiello Lecture by Long

The Mattiello lecture, to be given by Dr. James S. Long, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, will follow. The title will be "Creative Imagination as It Applies to the Decorative and Protective Coatings Industry." The following papers will then be presented:—"Opportunities in the Paint Industry," by William R. Barrett, of Rinshed-Mason Company; "Toward a Better Knowledge of Oil Bodying," by Dr. Gene Petit, director of the Paint and Varnish Laboratory, Bellevue, France, and "Some Physical Properties of Pigmented Films," by Dr. Wouter Bosch, of North Dakota Agricultural College.

The program on November 20 will include the panel on polyvinyl acetate emulsion paints and business sessions.

Thompson-Hayward Reports On Major Expansion Program

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced an expansion program that includes the purchases of seven branches of Carman Company, which will be operated at the Carman Division.

The Kansas City firm has also announced the completion of a $160,000 tanking station in Dallas, Tex., which will package chlorine gas for distribution in the southwest. Thompson-Hayward has also disclosed completion of arrangements with Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, whereby Thompson-Hayward will supply chlorine for industrial and municipality use in the Lake Charles, La., and Corpus Christi, Tex., areas formerly served by Columbia-Southern. The Carman Company branches purchased are at Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, Tex.; Rock Island, Ill., and Omaha, Neb.

Dow Is Licensed by Devoe

Dr. Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., William C. Dabney, president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, last week jointly announced the completion of an agreement for licensing Dow to operate under the epoxy resin patents held or controlled by Devoe. Similar licensing pacts have previously been completed with Shell Chemical Corporation and the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

CSC LOW-COST INTERMEDIATES IN TANK-CAR QUANTITIES

This versatile trio represents the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Marketed by CSC in both anhydrous and aqueous forms, they are available for shipment in large-volume quantities (tank cars) as well as in drums and smaller containers. Write for latest Technical Data Sheet. Industrial Chemicals Sales Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

1 MONOMETHYLAMINE CH_3NH_2

Uses

Manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surfactants. Synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline and desoxyephedrine. Manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, ion-exchange resins, corrosion inhibitors and paint removers.

Properties

Molecular Weight	31.06	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	— 6.79	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	34	(30% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.912	(30% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(30% sol)

2 DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$

Uses

Raw material in manufacture of thiuram sulfide-type vulcanization accelerators and of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid salts used as fungicides. Neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts. Manufacture of anti-malarials.

Properties

Molecular Weight	45.08	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	6.88	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	54	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.921	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.7	(25% sol)

3 TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

Uses

Preparation of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds used as softeners, lubricants and waterproofing agents for textiles. Used with benzoyl peroxide to "set" methacrylate resins. Synthesis of cationic surface-active agents.

Properties

Molecular Weight	59.11	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	2.87	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	38	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.913	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(25% sol)

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

This Week

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 13-14.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 11-13.

Chemical Market Research Association, exposition marketing symposium, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Houston, Tex., October 10-14.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Industrial Conference Board, annual conference on atomic energy, Commodore hotel, New York, October 12-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, third sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal award dinner, Palmer House, Chicago, October 12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 13.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual technical conference, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, November 4-6.

American Chemical Society, Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 18-19.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 26.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17-18.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 23.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, annual meeting, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Di Lido hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 18-21.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 20-22.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4, 1955.

Plastics in Building Conference, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and the Building Research Advisory Board, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., October 27-28.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual business meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: August

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce for the month of August. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Aug. 31 (Pounds)
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	2,151,000	1,949,000	3,097,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No 1, crude	1,143,000	4,508,000	[2]20,532,000
No. 3, crude	359,000	1,808,000	[2]8,373,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	4,287,000	50,889,000
Coconut oil, crude	31,097,000	45,419,000	[2]52,334,000
refined	30,092,000	28,561,000	9,314,000
Cod and codliver oil	198,000	1,335,000	4,488,000
Corn oil, crude	21,204,000	24,383,000	12,091,000
refined	22,054,000	19,820,000	4,426,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	83,890,000	87,734,000	35,361,000
refined	82,186,000	147,206,000	[3]837,813,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	1,034,000
Fish oil, refined	905,000	1,319,000	822,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	760,000	1,041,000	4,588,000
Grease, other than wool	32,000	306,000	1,377,000
Lard, rendered[5]	46,468,000	23,987,000	71,119,000
refined[5]	153,000,000	[6]10,637,000	23,293,000
Linseed oil, raw	108,000,000	7,564,000	21,525,000
refined	69,697,000	43,111,000	218,100,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	18,185,000	20,249,000	25,629,000
Menhaden oil	.....	.....	[4] .....
Neatsfoot oil	12,266,000	4,316,000	28,739,000
Oiticica oil	191,000	259,000	945,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	683,000	4,428,000
inedible	.....	151,000	7,095,000
sulfur foots	.....	8,000	59,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	273,000	1,812,000
refined	.....	8,190,000	[2]24,438,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	4,433,000	3,880,000	1,824,000
refined	.....	4,583,000	9,767,000
Peanut oil crude[7]	3,536,000	3,507,000	1,710,000
refined	4,374,000	5,546,000	11,145,000
Perilla oil	5,154,000	3,952,000	5,126,000
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
refined	.....	[1]	[1] .....
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	.....	347,000	1,485,000
Sesame oil, crude	154,000	1,477,000	3,525,000
refined	[1]	[1]	78,679,000
Soybean oil, crude	[1]	148,000	424,000
refined	166,116,000	183,194,000	117,683,000
Sperm oil	171,295,000	169,920,000	78,679,000
Tallow, edible	.....	1,794,000	[8]3,642,000
refined	18,133,000	12,836,000	6,656,000
inedible	1,324,000	3,548,000	640,000
refined	139,029,000	103,329,000	199,478,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	17,544,000	17,048,000	12,027,000
refined	3,125,000	2,116,000	18,919,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	1,351,000	1,468,000	1,896,000
Whale oil	17,138,000	13,997,000	42,399,000
refined	[9]	[9]	[9] .....
Wool grease	538,000	[9]	[10]1,769,000

Primary Products, Except Oil

	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Aug. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal ..... tons.	121,257	135,668	[11]188,910
hulls ..... tons.	54,153	73,468	78,861
linters ..... running bales.	[12]81,534	101,453	[12]131,052
hull fibers ..... lbs.	627,000	546,000	671,000
motes and grabbots ..... lbs.	1,149,000	2,340,000	2,979,000
Soybean cake and meal ..... tons.	354,454	378,971	150,703
lecithin ..... lbs.	1,763,000	2,744,000	1,767,000
edible soy flour, full fat ..... tons.	[4]	376	86
other ..... tons.	5,231	5,431	790
industrial soy flour ..... tons.	[4]	2,226	[4] .....
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean ..... tons.	848	898	328
Copra ..... tons.	8,449	8,651	4,962
Corn germ ..... tons.	14,127	14,136	1,111
Flaxseed ..... tons.	63,701	55,074	39,040
Olive ..... tons.	[13]	[13]	[14]
Peanut[15] ..... tons.	3,601	4,942	1,999
Tung nut ..... tons.	[14]	[14]	[14]
Other ..... tons.	3,338	5,442	1,882

Secondary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Aug. 31 (Pounds)
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,264,000	1,373,000	4,010,000
Deodorized oil[16]	28,804,000	11,116,000	6,144,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oil and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	[4]	1,372,000	2,924,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids, hydrogenated[17]	[4]	578,000	1,705,000
unhydrogenated[17]	[4]	223,000	210,000
Glycerine, chemically pure (100% basis)[18]	12,391,000	9,531,000	23,011,000
crude (100% basis)[18]	17,976,000	17,245,000	10,346,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,086,000	5,460,000	15,939,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,050,000	1,661,000	6,778,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	61,161,000	51,937,000	24,245,000
Soybean	74,121,000	75,573,000	27,701,000
other	7,009,000	4,992,000	2,858,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,186,000	2,153,000	2,997,000
Vegetable	659,000	1,212,000	1,028,000
Fish	[4]	996,000	1,483,000
Oleomargarine	[19]105,344,000	[9]	23,762,000
Oleo oil	5,494,000	837,000	2,266,000
Shortening	160,463,000	596,000	104,414,000
Stearine, animal, edible	2,525,000	1,919,000	921,000
inedible	1,904,000	1,286,000	1,598,000
vegetable oil winter	11,724,000	12,704,000	11,643,000
Tall oil, crude	27,312,000	22,084,000	51,785,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	11,049,000	6,841,000	12,009,000
Tallow oil	699,000	857,000	2,552,000
Winterized oil	61,642,000	32,196,000	31,293,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Receipts (Tons)	Crushings (Tons)	Stocks Aug. 31 (Tons)
Castor beans	4,120	1,599	9,333
Copra	28,327	24,327	20,448
Corn germs	27,001	27,383	1,126
Cottonseed	449,340	249,700	428,283
Flaxseed	103,848	99,257	54,494
Olives	.....	.....	.....
Peanut[20]	4,029	5,771,000	1,161
Soybeans	131,056	443,856	146,827
Tung nuts	.....	.....	[14]
Other	6,973	5,063	3,073

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Includes 813,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the census bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted."
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected lard.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[8] Included in "Sperm Oil."
[9] Data not available
[10] Held by wool scourers.
[11] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported zero stocks for cottonseed cake and meal as of August 31, 1954.
[12] Includes 16,522 bales first cut; 59,075 bales second cut; and 5,937 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight: Total 607.3; first cut, 594.3; second cut, 617.0; and mill run, 547.7 pounds.
[13] Includes 82,778 bales first cut; 41,750 bales second cut; and 6,554 bales mill run.
[14] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[15] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[16] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oils not included.
[17] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.
[18] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[19] The total for August, 1954, was packaged as follows:—one pound units, 98,500,000; bulk pats or chips 1,376,000; and bulk other 5,835,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.
[20] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

API Parley Will Hear Talks by US Leaders

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, deputy Secretary of Defense Robert B. Anderson and Federal Trade Commission chairman Edward F. Howrey will be among the speakers at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, to be held in Chicago, November 8 through 11. The Conrad Hilton hotel will be headquarters for all sessions except those of the division of transportation, which will be held at the Palmer House.

On the opening day, reports on seven investigations currently in progress on various phases of fundamental research will be presented at a morning session. The same session will hear remarks by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of both API's research committee and of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Howard G. Vesper, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California. G. Stewart Brown, of Standard Oil Company of California, will give a detailed report on the progress of the industry's public relations program. Robert F. Kennon, Governor of Louisiana, will speak at the public relations sessions while David Rockefeller will speak at the refining session.

Howrey on Marketing

Mr. Howrey will speak at a marketing session and will be a member of a panel group. At a transportation session in the afternoon, addresses will be given by John G. McLean, of Harvard University; Harry G. Shad, of Atlantic Refining Company, and Maj. Gen. Paul F. Yount, army chief of transportation.

At an all-day financial and accounting session on November 9 speakers will include Robert G. Dunlop, of Sun Oil Company; P. W. McCracken, a professor of business conditions at the University of Michigan; Max Lorimore, of Union Oil Company of California and Dr. Edwin B. George, of Dun & Bradstreet.

An all-day pipeline symposium will hear J. C. Stirling, of Service Pipe Line Company; Harold Hovland, of Industrial X-ray Engineers; Dr. Ivy M. Parker and W. G. Horstman, of Plantation Pipe Line Company; W. L. Kennedy, jr., of Service Pipe Line Company; S. G. Kershner, of Texas Pipe Line Company; A. H. Newberg, of Service Pipe Line Company; J. P. Barrett, of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, and M. S. Collett and E. B. Dunn, of Atlantic Refining Company.

Speakers at an afternoon session will include Jerome K. Kuykendall, chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Gardiner Simmons, of Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, and T. G. Hughes, of Oronite Chemical Company.

The petroleum industry buyers' group will hear B. Brewster Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; H. W. Ladd, of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, and C. S. Persking, of Union Oil Company of California.

Secretary McKay will speak at a general session in the morning of November 10. Production speakers will include

—*Continued on page 78*

SOCMA Elects Nominating Committee This Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will elect a new nominating committee at its luncheon meeting to be held October 13 at the Commodore hotel, New York. The nominating committee slate is as follows:—

Bruce M. Bare of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; R. F. Hansen of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; R. Kithil of Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn.; D. C. Newman of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; J. A. Singmaster of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and V. E. Wellman of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Speaker at this Wednesday's meeting will be Merrill Mueller, producer of NBC Radio's "Weekend," who will discuss "The Outlook at Home and Abroad," analyzing domestic and foreign political trends. Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m., with luncheon following one-half hour later.

SAACI Picking Naming Unit

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry is now conducting a mail ballot to select a seven-man nominating committee. The naming unit, which will select a slate of SAACI officers and directors to be voted on in January, will be announced at the association's annual business meeting October 20 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Tri-Sure® Closures protect the purity and quality of STAUFFER CHEMICALS

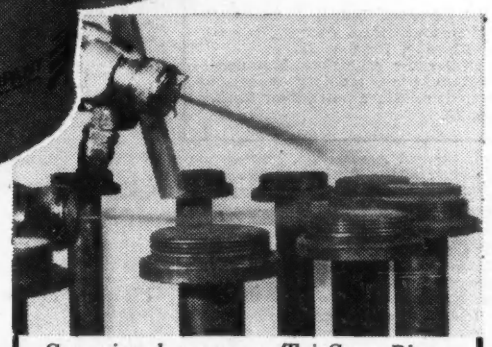
IN industry and agriculture, the name Stauffer signifies uniformity and top quality in chemicals. And to safeguard this quality—in drum shipments from many of their 38 plants throughout the country—the Stauffer Chemical Company insists on *proved* methods of *protection in transit.*

As a result, drum shipments from Stauffer plants are protected by Tri-Sure* Closures—Tri-Sure Coated Flanges and Plugs for chemicals shipped in coated drums, and standard Tri-Sure Closures for other shipments.

Tri-Sure's exclusive assembly of *Flange, Plug* and *Seal* protects the contents from leakage, tampering and losses. And Tri-Sure's superior method of coating flanges and plugs—seals off the contents from the metal of the fittings.

Whether you use coated or uncoated containers, Tri-Sure Closures will assure the delivery of the exact quality and quantity you put into your drums. When you order drums, always specify "*Tri-Sure Closures.*"

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 30 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*



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If you use lined or coated steel drums, properly coated *Tri-Sure Flanges and Plugs* will eliminate contact of your product with the metal of the fittings. Specify to your drum supplier *Tri-Sure* Flanges and Plugs, factory coated by us to the specification of the drum manufacturer. Coating is laid on evenly, and covers thread throughout. For lined or coated drums always specify *Tri-Sure Coated Flanges and Plugs.*

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .25¼- .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .27¾- .29½
Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¾- .25½
tanks lb. .22 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .24¼- .26¼
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13¾- .15½
tanks lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks lb. .11¼- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.75
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd € lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.33
USP, cbys lb. 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35¼- .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2075- —
water white, dms lb. .2375- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(2)-8-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
		equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
		frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cs.	cases	m-	meta	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dl-	dextro-laevo	neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjust- e.s. ton 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 38 Be chys., c.l., wor... 5...
100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.85
38 Be chys., c.l., wo... 6.75 -
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., work...
100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42 Be chys. c.l., wo...
100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks
100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, cs., extra
works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra
c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs.,
c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .18¼ - .20
tanks lb. .16½ - —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzene (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾ - —
p-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼ - .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech. bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
s. d., dms lb. .14¼ - .16
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .12¾ - .14½
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¼ - .14
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¼
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .14¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .11¾ - .15½
rubbermakers, bgs lb. .10¼ - .12
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, chys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.27 - 1.29
powder, bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.33
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra sp. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, sp. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½ - .65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

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Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
Alcohol, n-propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l. Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb .538 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .568 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms frt. alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.50 - —
solution 20% dms 100-lb lots frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms. works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. 15.75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 16.75 - 18.75
Aluminum fluoride, fa fib. dms., 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works. ton 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works. ton 40.00 - —

Aluminum sulfate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works. lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.90 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms. works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms. frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb 4.73 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - 86.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., t.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N., bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. equald to $6 per ton ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works. frt. equald lb. .0855 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0915 - —
Salicylate, Nr., dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 - 47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton 47.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .06½ - .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton 240.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton 180.00 - —

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For industry's continuing fight against rust, Pfizer offers these proven products:

CITRIC ACID. An important chemical in many metal cleaning pastes and liquid formulations for both home and industrial use. Solutions of citric acid, partially neutralized with ammonia, are excellent rust and scale removers. Their use results in the least possible loss of metal. Moreover, citric acid has an extremely low order of toxicity.

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#61, Chemicals for Metal Finishing ☐
#34, Oxalic Acid ☐
Dept. OP

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CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Metal

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb. .65 —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. lb. .31 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .23 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .63
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton.21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.15800 - —
i.c.l. works ton 168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
i.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. 45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pur., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1 30 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —

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Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms.....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .76 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .074 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA., bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls .....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. .ton.62.00 -65.00
Los Angeles, works .....ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26

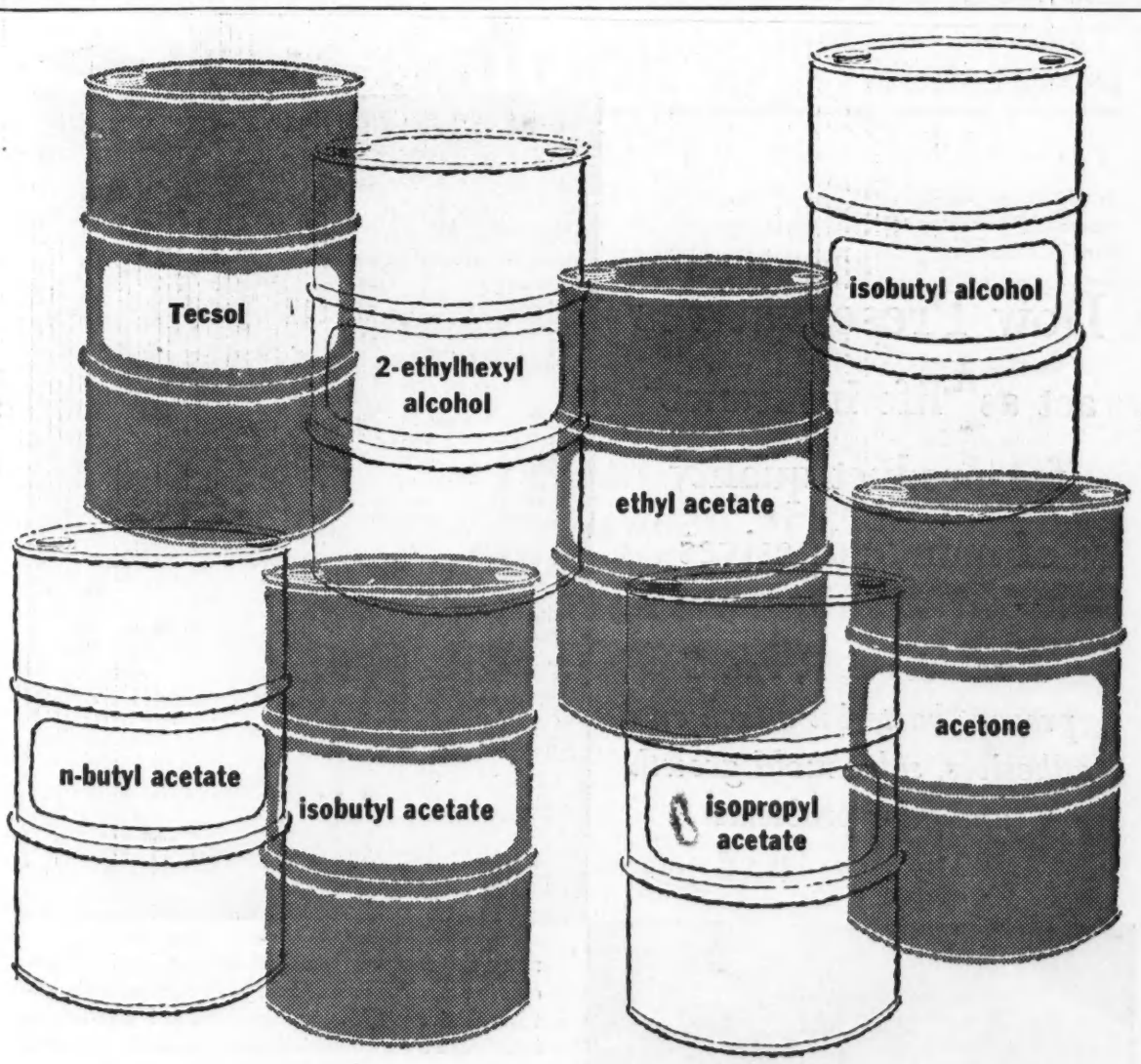
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cybs. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works....lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy....lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .15 - —

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor.....gal. .06 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —

Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhydrous, dms .....lb. 3.35 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.35 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms .....lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted.lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —



Eastman
solvents

These products are stored in bulk at Kingsport, Tennessee and Lodi, New Jersey, by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.; and in Chicago, Illinois, by DeMert & Dougherty, Inc.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Kingsport, Tennessee
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Calcium Carbonate—4-Chloro-2-Aminotoluene

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 98.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00

Calcium hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —

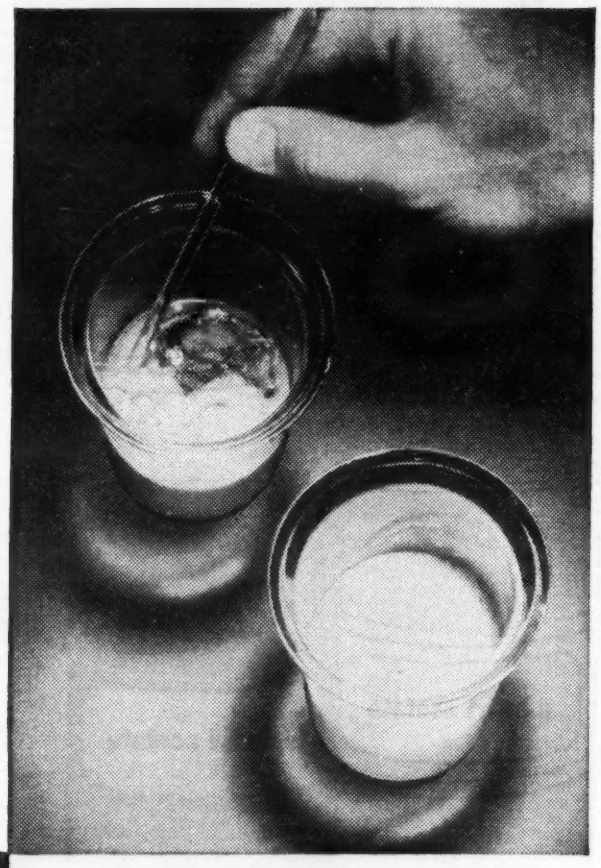
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags lb. .17¾- .18

Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock points lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.85 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.85 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.75 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22½- .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .18 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. .95 - —
thin, bls lb. 1.00 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 100.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .50 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Celluloid scrap (see Pryoxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, t.o. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

Dow Preservatives

act as "life insurance" for product quality of many adhesives

Dowicides A, F, and G prevent bacterial attack on adhesives, solve mold growth and odor problems



DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES extend life of often-opened library pastes.

DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVES alone account for this difference in two samples of the same product. Standard industrial adhesive samples were inoculated with microorganisms from a spoiled adhesive, then exposed for one week to a temperature of 86°F. Under these conditions, *untreated* test sample (*left*, above) has liquefied, shows mold growth, has objectionable odor. Decomposition under bacterial attack has left adhesive without needed properties. Test sample *treated* with Dowicide Preservatives (*right*, above) resisted such attack—retains proper consistency and all other desirable characteristics.

Fourteen various Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency and prolong product quality to the benefit of maker and consumer. They find use in the paint, petroleum, textile, paper and pulp, agricultural, leather, cordage, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might be helped materially by one or several Dowicide Preservatives. Dow's laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems and to test submitted samples. For detailed information, mail coupon to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DP-731D-1, Midland, Michigan

Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide Preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works..lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works..lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld.....lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots .... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2.....lb. .59 - .60
"0000," bgs., shipt..lb. Nominal
Citral, bots., cns .....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots.....oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn..ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port..long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port...ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. .....ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .63 - —
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .75 - —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57 - —
80% purity, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .41 - —
65% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works .....gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse .....gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd.lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co, kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd.lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .75¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse....lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd..lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd..lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs .....lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms..lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd..lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd..lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd....lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots..oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.13.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .60
Cocoa butter, bgs. .....lb. .86 - —

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Condurango bark, bales .....lb. .45 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works....lb. .263 - .273
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. .619 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms .....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld..lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works...lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f....ton.185.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.....ton.180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs....lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l..... 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk. gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis..ton.70.00 - —
solvent, same basis.....ton.65.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works..gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .2970- —

Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys, dms..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys...lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works.....gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .24½- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs.15.00 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

October 1954

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF METAL-CUTTING COOLANTS AND LUBRICANTS THROUGH PLURONICS*

Wyandotte's Pluronics, an exclusive new series of 100% active surfactants, are showing new promise in the metal-working field . . . their latest established use is in metal-cutting coolants and lubricants.

The Pluronics, particularly L44, have proved very suitable for use as wetting, penetrating and lubricating agents in water cutting coolants for high-speed operations.

This latest success of the Pluronics is due to a unique combination of desirable characteristics: high molecular weight (which provides excellent lubricating properties); good surface-tension-lowering properties (allowing more efficient use of water as a coolant); good detergency (particularly important in keeping grinding wheels clean and porous); exceptionally low foaming properties . . . eliminates the need for a separate anti-foaming agent. In addition, the Pluronics are noncorrosive, will not stain metal parts, do not turn rancid, and are nonirritating and nontoxic.

The Pluronics are available in several physical forms: as liquids of varying viscosities, as a paste, and as the first 100% active nonionic to be offered commercially in flake or powdered form.

TREATING WHEAT SEED WITH NEW 75% LINDANE PROTECTS YIELD

Wheat seed has many enemies: wire worms, cut worms, grubs, corn maggots and other insect pests which eat and destroy the seed. Lindane protects against these insects, but until now has been difficult to apply uniformly.

To solve this difficulty and provide maximum protection to the wheat seed, Wyandotte has developed a special micronized product -- 75% Lindane -- that works equally well for either slurry or dust treatment.

One ounce of 75% Lindane (costing about 30¢) will treat a bushel of wheat seed, or enough to plant approximately one acre, which will yield 16 to 17 bushels of wheat, worth about $2.30 a bushel at current market prices. Each ounce of 75% Lindane used to treat a bushel of wheat seed, then, assures a return of about $40.00 in harvested wheat.

When Lindane is used jointly with a chemical fungicide, seed is protected against both insects and plant diseases. Samples and information available from Wyandotte.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • GLYCOLS • DDT BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND INSECTICIDES • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

Cube Root—2,4-Dinitroaniline

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb .50 - .51
powd., ca lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13¼- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13¼- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dms., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works ga. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .56 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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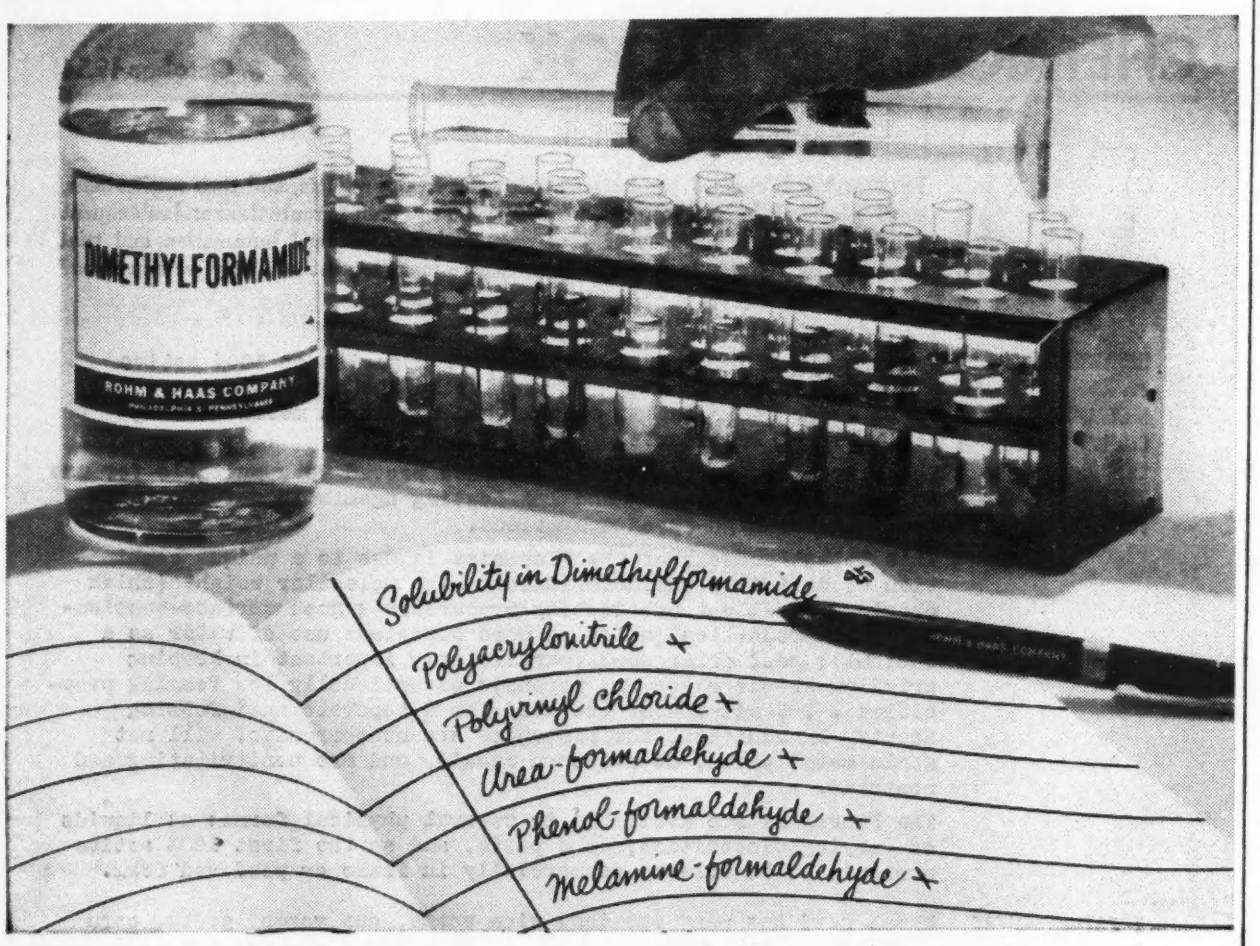
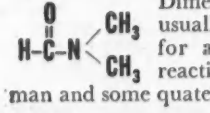
2,4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .36 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. 45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dvld lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —



Rohm & Haas Dimethylformamide solves a variety of solvent problems

Dimethylformamide is a colorless, stable, relatively high-boiling liquid of strong and selective solvent powers. Its molecular weight, melting point, and viscosity are low; its thermal stability is high.

Dimethylformamide is soluble in both polar and non-polar materials, presumably because the methyl groups of the compound are hydrophobic and its amide group is hydrophilic.



Dimethylformamide is an unusually good solvent medium for a number of organic reactions, including the Ullman and some quaternization reactions.

Dimethylformamide may be used to purify and package acetylene and other gases. It is an excellent solvent for polyacrylonitrile, permitting coagulation in water during fiber spinning operations.

Dimethylformamide may be employed to separate aromatic hydrocarbons from naphthenic and aliphatic compounds, suggesting its use in petroleum refining.

As a solvent for coating resins, dimethylformamide encourages the production of "high-solids" coatings of low viscosity. Among the resins soluble in dimethylformamide are: acrylics, vinyls, alkyds, polyamides, cellulosics, polystyrene, phenol-formaldehyde, natural and synthetic rubber.

Write Dept. SP for data and sample.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms....lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms....lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E....lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms....lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works....lb. .43½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd....lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. 27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .53½ - —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y....gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South....gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. 49 - 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .14¾ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l. U.S. ports, exdock ton. 72.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb 21 - —
tanks, works....lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb.16.10 - —
No. 6 cns....lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns....lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns....lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns....lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 10, cns....lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns....lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns....lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns....lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns....lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns....lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns....lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns....lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y....lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G....lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G....lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G....lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc....lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B....lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R....lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD....lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR....lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A....lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc....lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B....lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc.lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T....lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR....lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B....lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y....lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc....lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc....lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc....lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC....lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B....lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD....lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc....lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc....lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M....lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc....lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B....lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB....lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc....lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra..lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G....lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX....lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX....lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V....lb. 2.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd., No.
662 Brilliant green G....lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG....lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN....lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG....lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc....lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc....lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ....lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX....lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc....lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX...lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 3.17 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.72 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.33 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.99 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 1.98 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste.lb. 2.96 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 2.25 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. 1.76 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste.lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG....lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L....lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB....lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN....lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF....lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550....lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551....lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc....lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant....lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc....lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C....lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc....lb. 1.22 - —

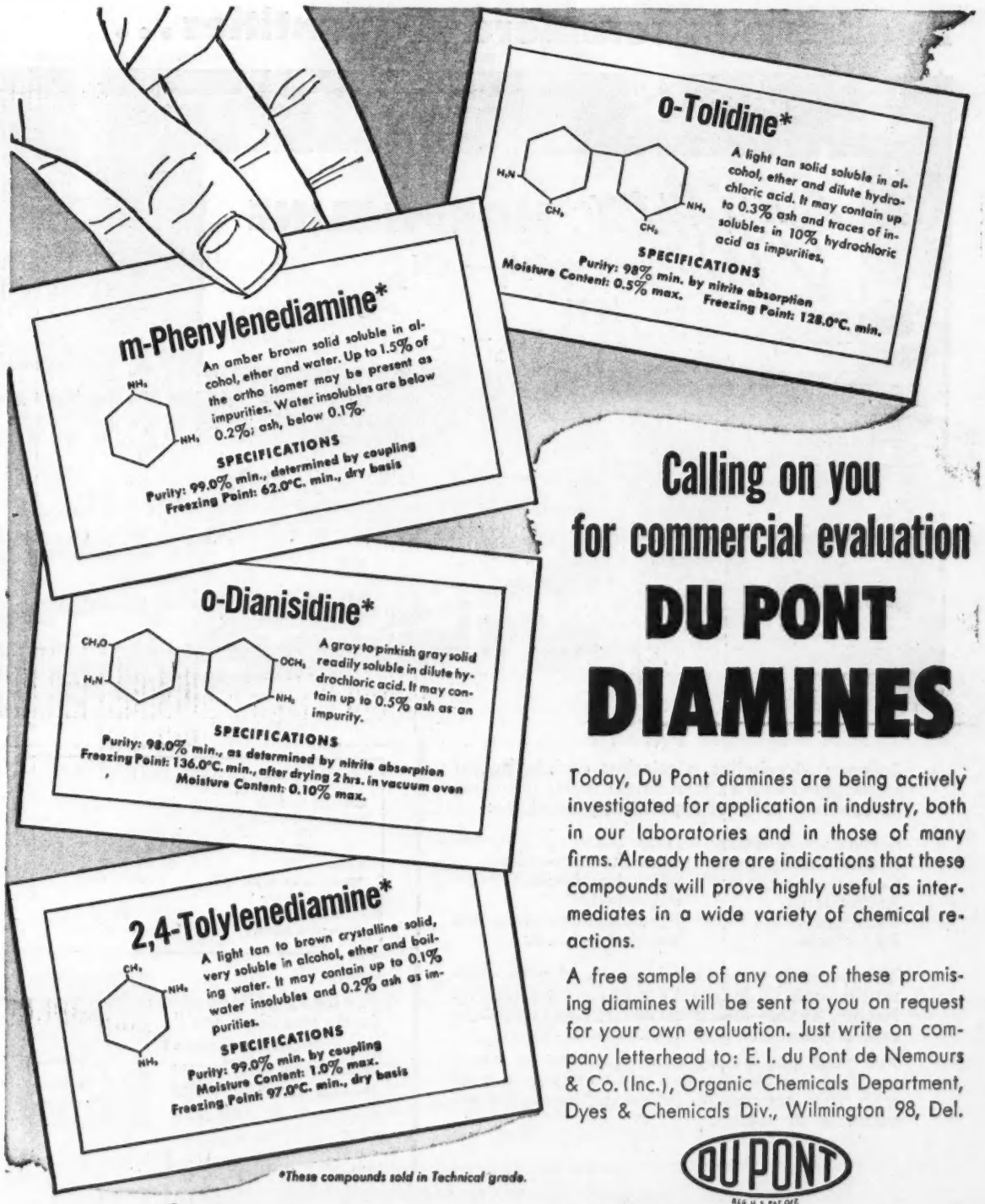
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O....lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue....lb. 1.21 - —
Jet....lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc..lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc....lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra....lb. .60 - —
Y, extra....lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc....lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc....lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B....lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc....lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B....lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc..lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra....lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc....lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc....lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO....lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc....lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls....lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.06
tanners, bbls. lb .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls....lb .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls....lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .55 - —
select, bundles....lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst. kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined....lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots....oz.29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots....oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —


o-Tolidine*
A light tan solid soluble in alcohol, ether and dilute hydrochloric acid. It may contain up to 0.3% ash and traces of insolubles in 10% hydrochloric acid as impurities.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 98% min. by nitrite absorption
Moisture Content: 0.5% max. Freezing Point: 128.0°C. min.
m-Phenylenediamine*
An amber brown solid soluble in alcohol, ether and water. Up to 1.5% of the ortho isomer may be present as impurities. Water insolubles are below 0.2%; ash, below 0.1%.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 99.0% min., determined by coupling
Freezing Point: 62.0°C. min., dry basis
o-Dianisidine*
A gray to pinkish gray solid readily soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. It may contain up to 0.5% ash as an impurity.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 98.0% min., as determined by nitrite absorption
Freezing Point: 136.0°C. min., after drying 2 hrs. in vacuum oven
Moisture Content: 0.10% max.
2,4-Tolylenediamine*
A light tan to brown crystalline solid, very soluble in alcohol, ether and boiling water. It may contain up to 0.1% water insolubles and 0.2% ash as impurities.
SPECIFICATIONS
Purity: 99.0% min. by coupling
Moisture Content: 1.0% max.
Freezing Point: 97.0°C. min., dry basis
*These compounds sold in Technical grade.

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Today, Du Pont diamines are being actively investigated for application in industry, both in our laboratories and in those of many firms. Already there are indications that these compounds will prove highly useful as intermediates in a wide variety of chemical reactions.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Ethyl Acetate, Nat., Ferment.—Glauber's Salt

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms , c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd ....lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works ....lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ....lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ....lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis....lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis ....lb 10 - —
USP, bots., cyls....lb. .22 - .24
Ethyl cinnamate, cns....lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .40½- —
Ether, absoluate, ACS, dms....lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns....lb. .27 - —
¼-lb. cns....lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works....lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls....lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l....lb. .19¼- .20¼
l.c.l. ....lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks ....lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices 1c. per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots....lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ....lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots....lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls....lb. .15 - .17

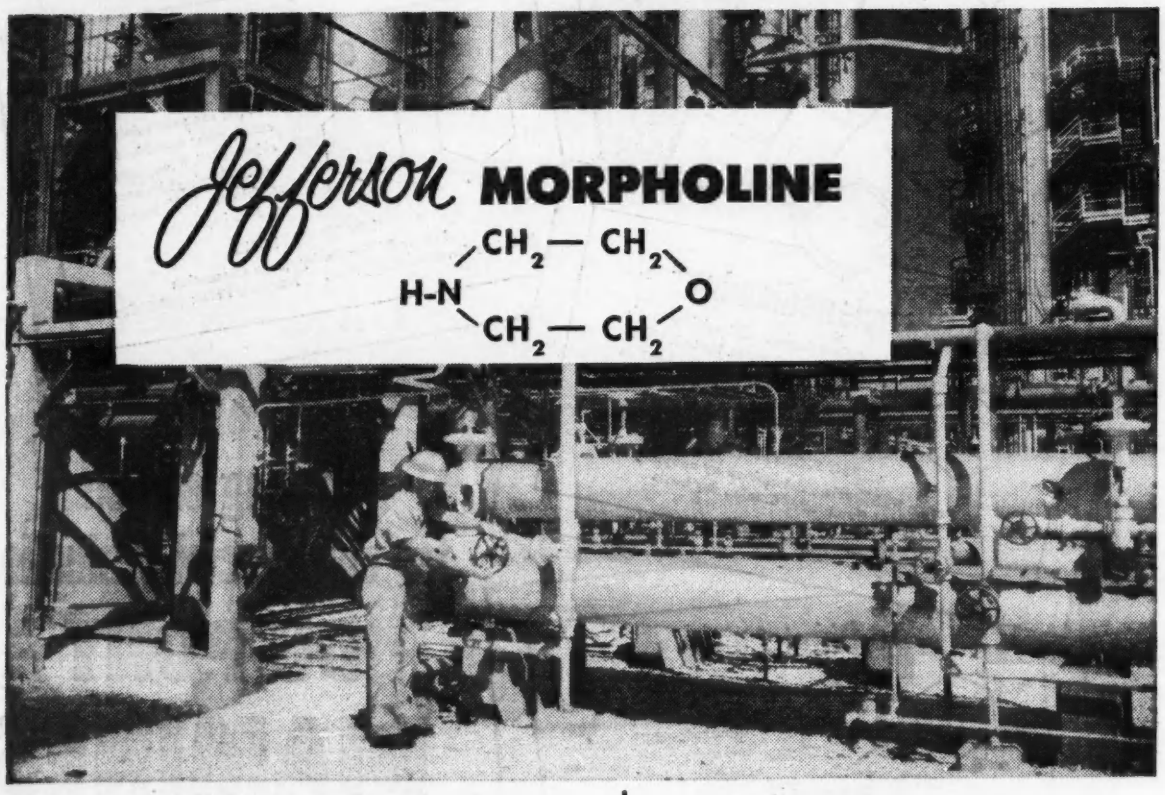
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs....lb. .10½- .11
Czech, medium, bgs....lb. .11 - —
Indian, light, bgs....lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs....lb. .16 - —
djns. ....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots....lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms....lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works....ton. 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms....lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms....lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls....gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area. ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area. ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .062 - —
Zone 2....lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd....lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd....lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W....lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane ....gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane....gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1245- —
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1418
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane gal. .04½- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms....lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns....lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls....lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls....lb. .32 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. ....lb. .45 - .50
No 2, bgs. ....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bgs. ....lb. .34 - —
Rhattoon, bgs....lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs....lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulfate.

Available in commercial quantities...



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Rubber curing agents	Agricultural chemicals
Corrosion inhibitors	Separating agents
Antioxidants	Bactericides
Catalysts	Pharmaceutical chemicals
Plasticizers	Textile lubricants

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SALES SPECIFICATIONS

Color, Pt-Co scale	15 max.
Boiling range, C.	
IBP	125.0 min.
DP	132.0 max.
Purity, wt. %	98.0 min.
Specific gravity, 20 20C.	0.999-1.004
Water miscibility	
10cc in 90cc water	No turbidity
Suspended matter	Substantially free

In the meantime, you'll find complete technical information in this new 48-page bulletin. Write for your copy today!

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Phenobarbital

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Tableting problems are reduced to a minimum with Mallinckrodt **Phenobarbital USP Powder.** This is because (1) it is free flowing, (2) it is not dusty, (3) it has superior granulating qualities, and (4) its bulk is controlled within narrow limits.

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Glue—Hydrofuramide

Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	- .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works	lb.	.23	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works	lb	.21	Nom.
Glycerine refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	-23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	-20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05¾	- —
house, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06	- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08½	- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06¼	- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works	lb.	5.10	- —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	6.00	- —

Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis

	lb.	.38	- —
16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
50%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.48	- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	- —

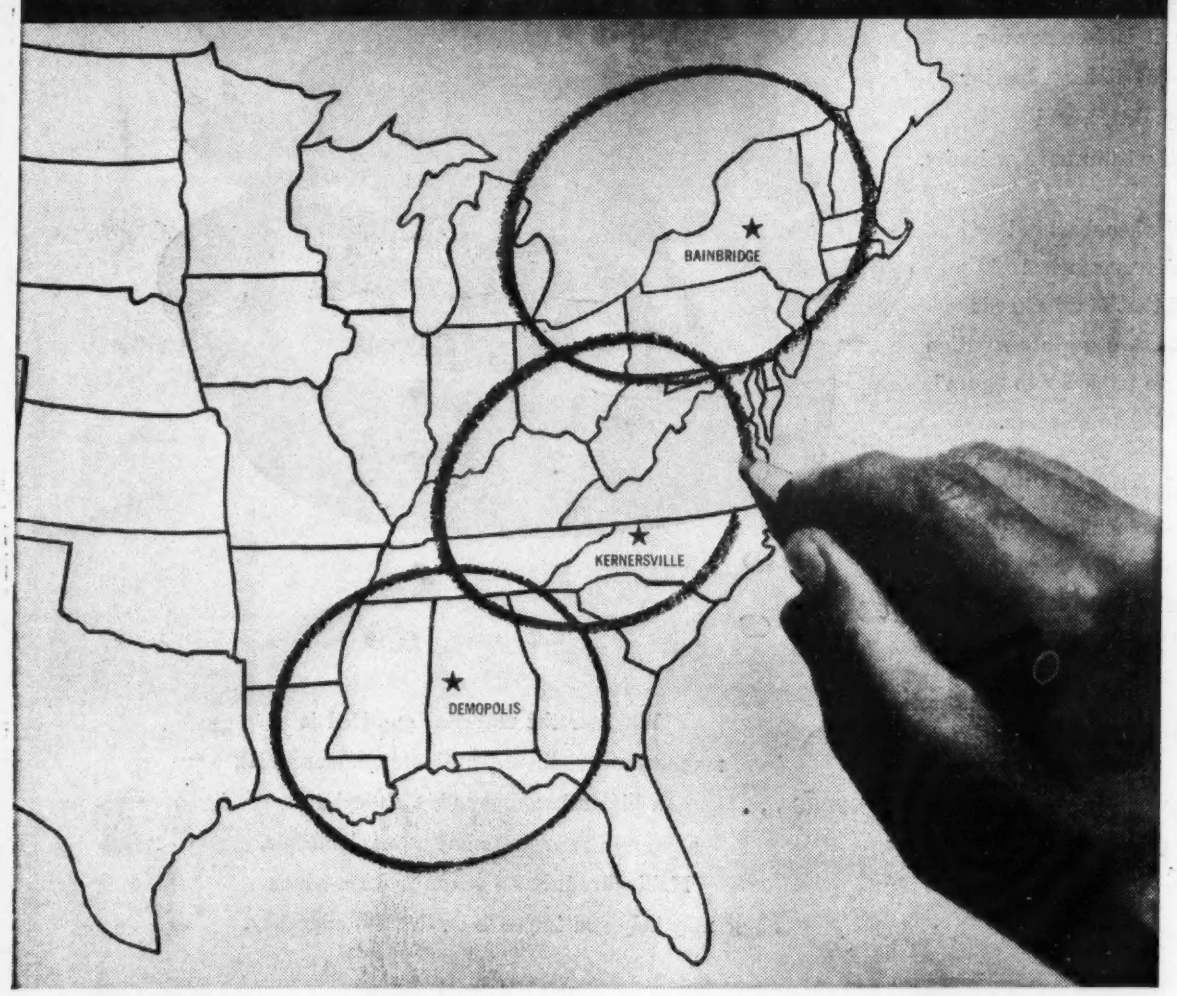
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾	- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Green, malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	- —
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95	- —
resinated, bbls	lb.	3.50	- —
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	- —
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35	- —
paste, kegs	lb.	.38	- —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.38	- .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.19	- —
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.23	- .24
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	- .42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	- —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.21	- .23
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.18½	- .20
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .18
Manila C, bgs	lb.	.39	- .42
CBB, bgs	lb.	.27	- .29
DBB, bgs	lb.	.23½	- .27
DK, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
dust, bgs	lb.	.11	- .12¼
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.20½	- .21½
WS, bgs	lb.	.32	- .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30	- .32
seeds, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18½
sorts, bgs	lb.	.20½	- .22½
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.21	- .23
nubs, bgs	lb.	.38	- .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08½	- .09½
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	- .14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Siam, cs	lb.	.35	- .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.40	- .42
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.27	- .29
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No prices.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.15½	- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.38	- —
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.28	- .29
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.24	- .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.31	- .33
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.38	- .40
Opium (see O).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	- .20
tears, cs	lb	22	30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	2.85	- 2.90
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N Y C	ton	20.30	- —
terra alba, domestic, same basis	ton	19.00	- —
works, N. Y. C.	ton	16.00	- —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C	ton	55.00	- —
ex warehouse	ton	60.00	-62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.28	- .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls	lb.	.55	- .65
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	- —
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclonexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.232	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	- —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33	- —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.50	- 7.50
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	- —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	- —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	480.00	- —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo	80.00	-85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo.	90.00	-95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz	9.35	-10.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50	- 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.00	- —
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19
Hydrastine bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots	bot	1.98	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ref. dms., Lake Charles	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ref. dms., Lake Charles	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
85% ref. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. c.l., works	lb.	.90	- .99

MORE FORMALDEHYDE FOR THE EAST!



New Maine-to-Florida service by Borden

Why bother with the trouble and expense of maintaining large storage tanks? With the opening of new facilities at Kernersville, North Carolina, Borden offers fast deliveries and dependable service for all eastern formaldehyde users. If you're within 300 miles of a Borden source (see circles on map above) shipments are generally by truck. Beyond, figure on tank cars. Drums are available from all three shipping points.

Borden has a full range of formaldehydes including extra-economical 44% inhibited or uninhibited and 37% inhibited or uninhibited. Or if you require a special formula, Borden makes formaldehyde to meet your specifications. Write for a quotation to: The Borden Company, Chemical Division, Dept. OP-84, 350 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

THE Borden COMPANY

CHEMICAL DIVISION

FORMALDEHYDE • HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE • RESORCIN • CASEIN • UREA-PHENOLIC-POLYVINYL-EPOXY-RESINS

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd., W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide USP bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.228	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms.	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.77½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.10	6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	-12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	-11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid No 1 bbls., l.c.l.	lb	35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic)			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.15	—
resub., USP, bots., pars	lb.	2.35	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF dms. kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	3.85	8.25
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	4.30	-11.25
Methyl (see under M)			
Ipecac, root, bgs	lb.	8.00	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
formate dms.	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.45	4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls, bxs	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	18
Tar, NF, dms	b.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.06	.16¼
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w	gal.	.138	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09¼	.09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.102	.1035
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w	gal.	.09½	.10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.103	.12
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.12	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.30	.33
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.29	.32
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.15¾	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equaid	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ord., bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23	—
gran, bbls	lb.	.22	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.15	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1480	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.35¼	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb:	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1580	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
24% Ph., dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¼	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼	—
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO_2 dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, podw., tech., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15¼	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20¼	.20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.16	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.08	.12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.12	.17
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, agricultural bulk, works	ton	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble, bulk Adams, Mass	ton	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton	9.50	—
Bellefonte Pa.	ton	11.50	—
Buffalo, N Y	ton	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow Pa	ton	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton	10.25	—
Knoxville Tenn	ton	10.50	—
Lee, Mass.	ton	12.50	—
Lewisburg Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Limedale Ark	ton	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	12.25	—
Winooski Vt	ton	15.50	—
Woodville Ohio	ton	11.50	—
York Pa	ton	15.50	—

Hydrogen Chloride—Lime, Spray

Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle W Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Meneminee, Mich.	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va.	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00	—
Annville Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte Pa	ton.	17.50	—
Canton, Miss.	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—

"Putting the finger on" a paint's ability to be self-cleaning, yet preserve film integrity. National Lead's Sayville Test Station, Sayville, L.I.

At your finger-tips...proof

that Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead* **"45X"**

has what it takes to make foolproof exterior paints

"Lead" is a wonder worker.

And the type of "lead" that works wonders in exterior paints most economically is "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X."

The experience of many leading paint makers proves this. So do tests at National Lead's Sayville Exposure Station, where many different pigments have been exposed for years.

One of these tests "puts the finger on" a paint's ability to be self-cleaning, yet preserve film integrity. This places right at your finger-tips proof that "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" gives you the precise control or balance needed in white House Paints.

"45X" does more than that for exterior paints — much more, other Sayville tests show.

In tinted House Paints, it increases film durability and resistance to color changes.

In Primers, "45X" contributes greater adhesion, plus the water resistance to maintain the paint film's adhesive bond.

In Porch and Floor Enamels, it plasticizes the film, increases abrasion resistance, improves adhesion.

In addition to its adaptability, "45X" is "lead" in its most economical form. You actually use fewer pounds than with other white lead types. That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface and, thus, proportionately larger amounts of "lead" are made available.

Cut complaints on your exterior paints. Use economical "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X."

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester Street, W., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Lime, Spray—Methyl Acetone

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Menominee Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo ton 12.75 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York Pa ton 15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).

Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —

Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41

Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 68.00 -68.50
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton 60.00 -60.50

Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —

Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67

Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75

Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.20

Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28

Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64

Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —

Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00

Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.10 - —

Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½

titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.

Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50

Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —

Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - —

di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.29 - —

Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
syn. rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, etns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalsh, Wash ton 38.00 - —

Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00

Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton 55.00 -105.00

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37

Magnesium glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50

Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs lb. .26½- .30

Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48

Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).

Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —

Silicate (see Talc).

Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10

Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. 40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion dms., works lb. 1.05 - —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34

Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate tech. bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs. works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —

Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton 55.00 -56.00

Mannitol, coml., dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06¼
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 8.65 - 8.75
Japanese, cs lb. 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —

Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 330.00 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J. gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

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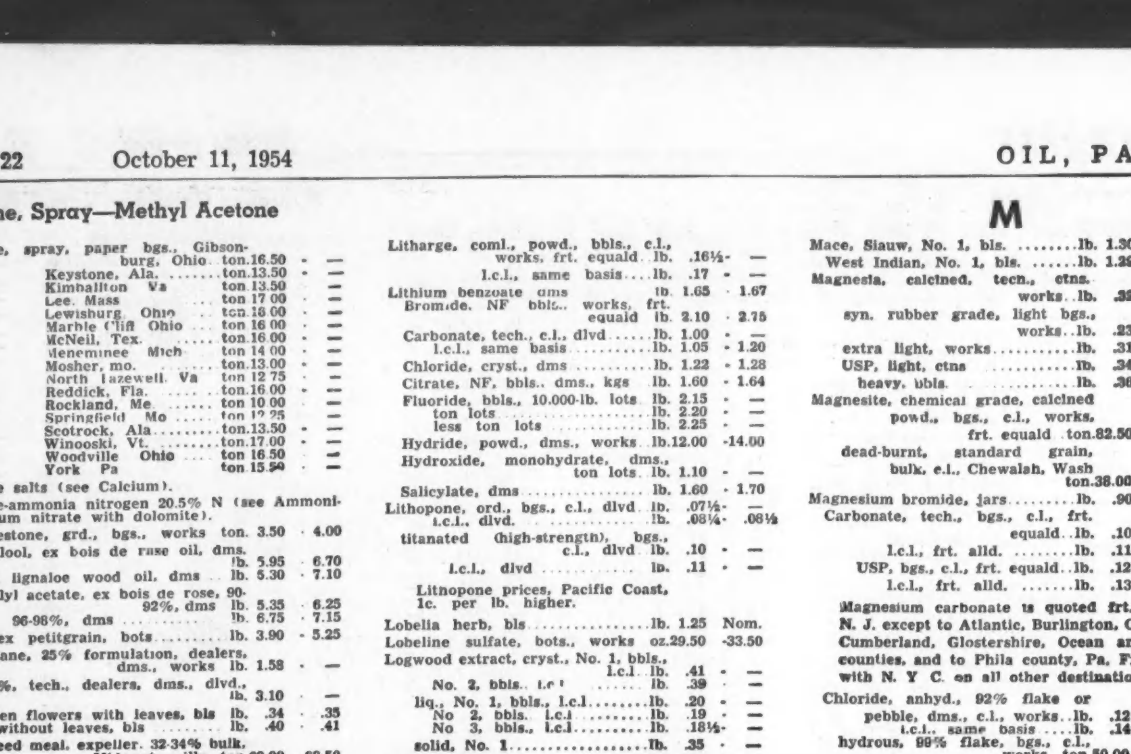

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Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.5? 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 .65
Bromide jobbers cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 1.00
standard vs. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ref. dms. any quantity works lb 06 —
tanks works lb 07 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate dms c.l. works lb 35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb 35 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.14 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine cns oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd cns oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - 11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. Nominal
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - 48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 42.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, exdock, plus duty, bgs. lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P)
Solvent (see a-
Naphthalene, crude dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¼
Naphthalene, refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., obls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65

Methyl Acrylate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Nickel metal, electro cathodes cs, works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .43

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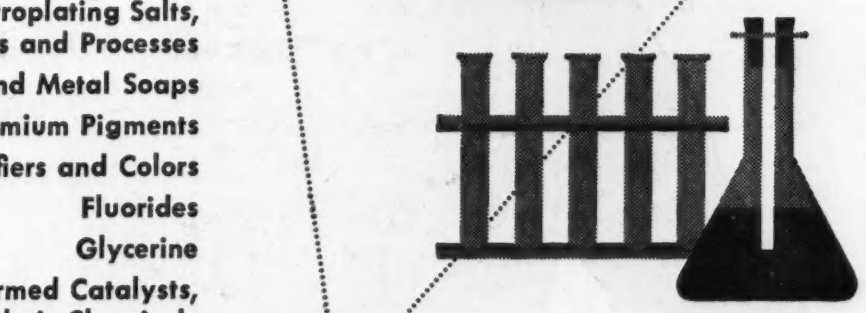

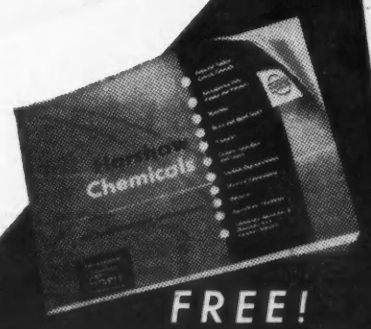

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Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble——Oil, Paraffin, Pale

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.6% N, 100% basis ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾ - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 - —

Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - .29
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .38 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .38 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .29½ - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb 2.05 2.55
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Oil, allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 2.00
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.90 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns lb. 12.50 -14.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 36.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
Oil, castor, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15½ - .15¾
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½ - .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery seed, bots. lb. 13.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 175.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 28.00 -45.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Java, true, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .13¾ - —
Pac. Coast lb. .13 - —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. rt. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
deodorized, tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½ - .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 14.75 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼ - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks lb. .16¼ - —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12⅞ - —
Valley lb. .12¾ - —
Texas lb. .12⅛ - .12¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¾ - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1300
tanks lb. .10½ - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½ - .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 10.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 12.25 -17.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .12 - .12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.70 - 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.15 - 4.70
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 9.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 7.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.35 - 8.00
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 6.00
West Indian, cs lb. 4.45 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- —
New York lb. .1625- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1655- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports lb. .07¾ - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -260.00
Spanish, bots lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .16¾ - .17¼
tanks lb. .15½ - —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .19½ - .19¾
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by
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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, patchouli, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .21 Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .26½- .27
tanks.....lb. .25 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.lb. 1.90 - 2.50
lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, nat., dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.60
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 8.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse.....lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l...lb. .17½- .18
tanks, divd. E.....lb. .16 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots....oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast, lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.25
Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artif, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymosarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12 - .12½
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y....lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
clarified, dms.....lb. .15½- .16
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
salad, dms.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .14¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars.....lb. .14 - —
nat., winter, 45,°, dms.....lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars.....lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .03 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works, gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .50½- —
whse.....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works.....gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. .90 - —
whse., Y.C.gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red. cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb 1.95 4.00
tech. white, cns.....lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .23¾
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .21½- —
domestic mills.....lb. 23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms..lb. .40 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 .80
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.....lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. — stocks
Oleostearine, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .44 —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 .16
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45

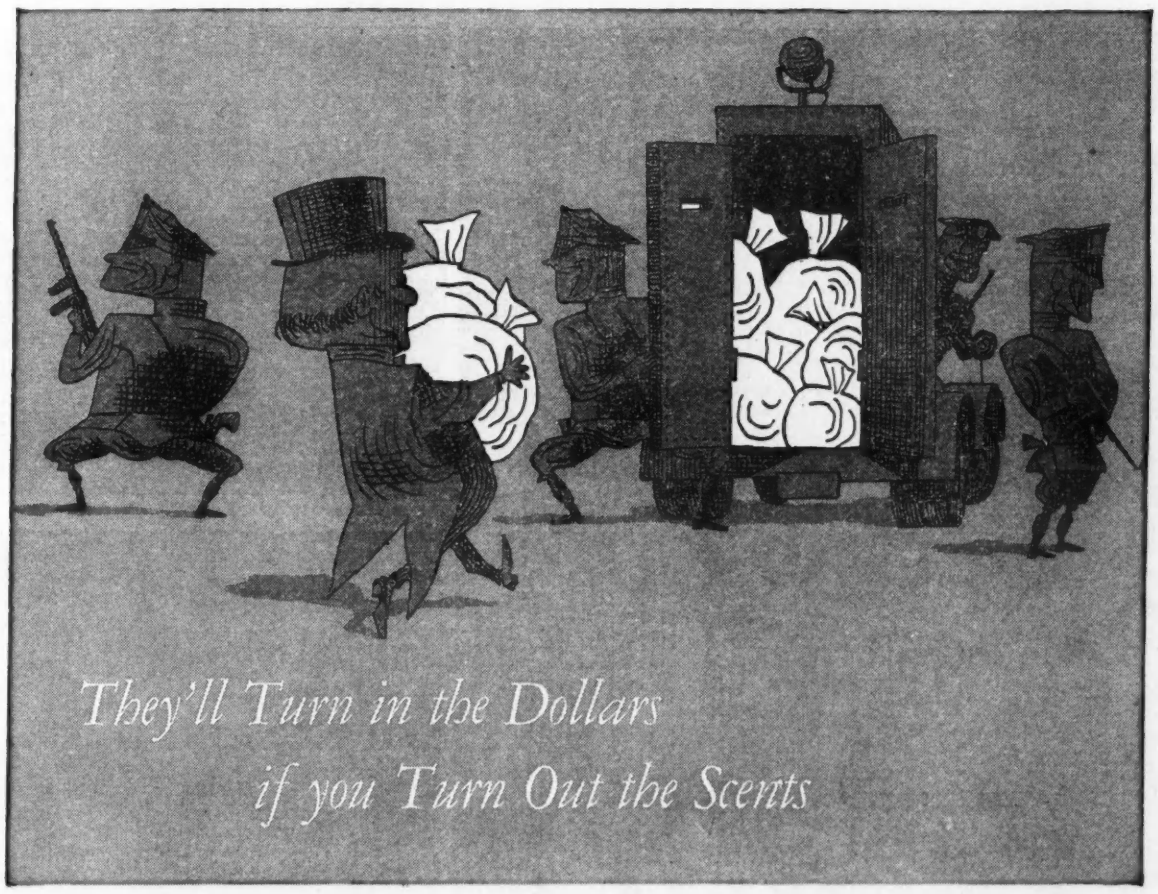
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Oil, Patchouli—Peanut Meal

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots.....lb .208 —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works..lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.76.00 Nom.
solvent process, bgs., same basis..ton.73.00 Nom.



... Let Norda Help

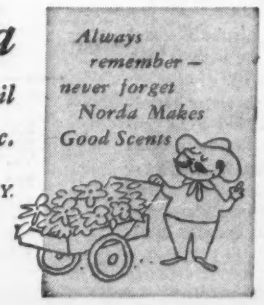
Cash in your scents for dollars . . . profit dollars . . . bigger business.

Plan your perfumed product to appeal to every woman you hope will buy it. Give it the smell that will tell her—instantly—that she likes it. Give it the odor that will keep pleasing her—never tire her—as she uses it every day. Make it subtle, make it friendly—but *always* make it distinctive.

Use Norda odors, fragrances, and scents. They appeal, at first smell. They wear wonderfully well. That's because Norda has—for so many years—created quality only.

You know how quality sells and pulls in the dollars.

Norda
Essential Oil and Chemical Company, Inc.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

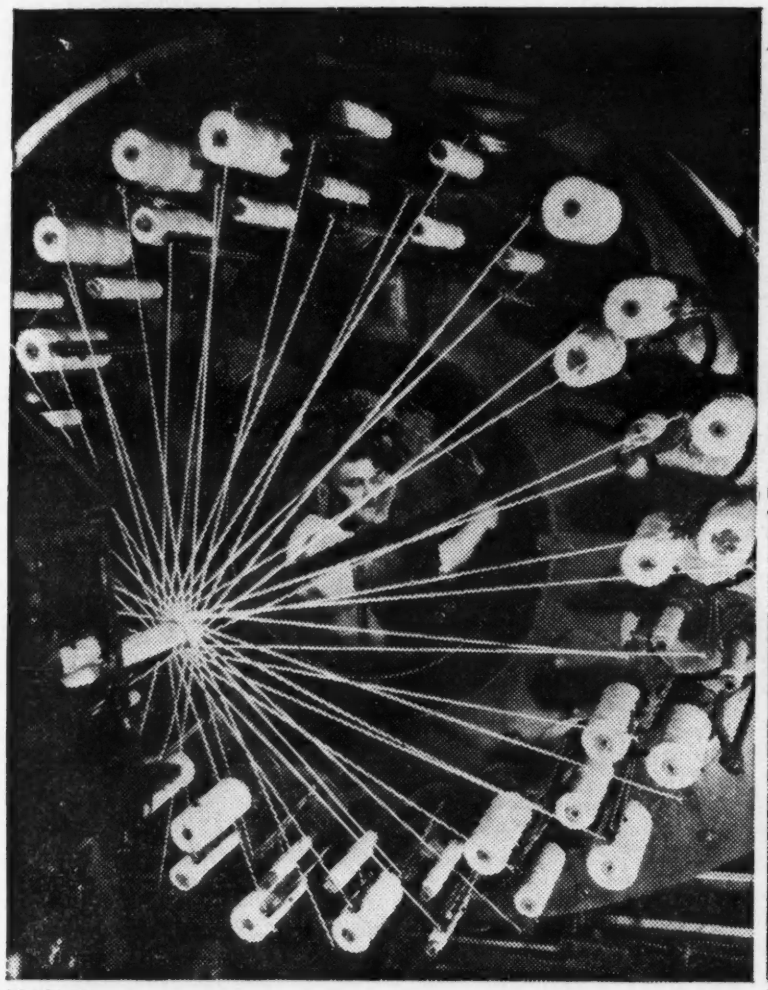


Send for *free* Norda samples.

Chicago • Los Angeles • San Francisco
Montreal • Toronto • Havana
London • Paris • Grasse • Mexico City

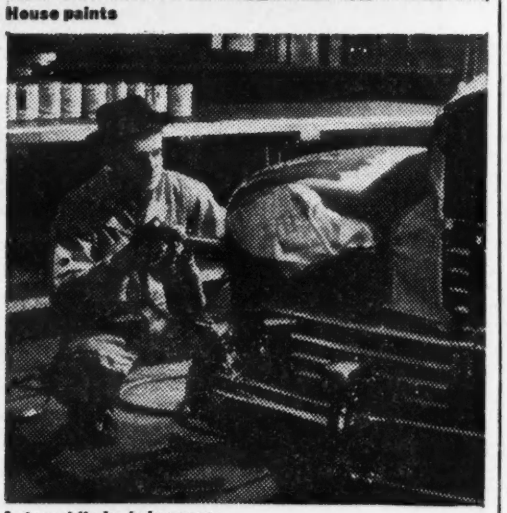
Pectin—Phosphate Rock, Florida

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech. unwd bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, or equals lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .62 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .23 - .50
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. Nominal.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. No prices.
white, bgs. lb. .70 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., dom., W lm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., rfy lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .02½- .04¾
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- .09½
tanks, refy lb. .04¾- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- .09⅞
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅝
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 2.90
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 2.90
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.38 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.70 - 3.23
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - 2.28
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.23
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California, gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625 - —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .092 - .096
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08375- .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33¼- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovlent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-264° F., b.r., 38° 43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C, m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p. gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30¼
25°C., m.a.p. gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., tin dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-65%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —



Fire hose

House paints



Automobile body lacquers

Where VERSATILITY is required these industries depend on

Esso

More and more industries are using high quality, versatile Esso Petroleum Solvents to meet processing requirements. You will find Esso Solvents conveniently available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet *your* specific needs.

6 good reasons why you can depend on Esso Petroleum Solvents

- **UNIFORMITY** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **ECONOMY** — there's a storage facility near you for low shipping costs and quick delivery.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with the precise characteristics to meet *your* needs.
- **SOLVENCY** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
- **AVAILABILITY** — with water terminals in industrial cities, Esso Solvents are always available in bulk.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Solvent handling operations.

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.— Philadelphia, Pa.— Baltimore, Md.— Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, washed, dried, ungrd., 72-70%, b.p.l., c.s., same basis..long-ton. 5.74 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long-ton. 6.74 - —
73-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.74 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, cs....lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb 44 .45
yellow, cns., works.....lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 .13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works..lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .17 —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2? - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs., Sept. shipt. lb. .70 - —
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .75 - —
Pink root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works....ton.35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works...lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms.....lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....ro. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb. 6.75 - —
Poke root, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units..1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units..1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. Nominal.
Polish, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.15 -
t.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd. dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt..lb. .32½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l.....lb. .32 - —
imp., kgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York..lb. .12¾- .13⅛
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .41 - —
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs.....lb. .28 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .39½- .40⅛
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.24.50 - —

Potassium nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots..100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¼- .11¼

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse....ton.29800 - —

Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- 23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24½ 30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Potassium silicate, soln., tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works...100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E....lb. .678 - .744
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works..ton.35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms....lb 31 .33
gran. dms.....lb. .18½ —
powder dms.....lb. .36½ .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works....lb. .14 —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .55 - —

Phosphate Rock, Florida—Propylene Oxide

Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots..gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. N. Y. Harbor.....gal. .03½- —
.....gal. .08 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —

Prices in West 1c. higher, on same basis.

Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .17 - —
E..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .18 - —

Soap quality and grade consistency depend so much on the uniformity of your raw materials, it's good to have a source of supply in which you have complete confidence. That's why so many manufacturers are depending regularly on *International* for *Caustic Potash*. You'll find that *International Caustic Potash* is virtually free of impurities, consistently low in iron, copper and nickel. So for your requirements of Caustic Potash for the production of soap or other products, call *International* and be sure.

CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades*

CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades*

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades*

SULFATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

MURIATIC ACID

FOR SOAP MAKING

Special low iron grade—45-50%. Available in 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

GENERAL CHEMICAL USE

SOLID—90%. Available in 700 lb. drums.

FLAKE—90%. Available in 100, 200 & 400 lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN)—90%. Available in 100, 210 & 425 lb. drums.

LIQUID—Iron free, a clear water-white solution of 45%. Available in tank cars and 675 lb. drums.

LIQUID—Special low chloride, iron-free grade—45%.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT—Available in 100, 210 & 425 lb.drums.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division • General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6 • 61 Broadway, New York 6

Midland, Texas

Psyllium Seed—Senega Root

Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅜- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. 02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb 02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 6.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF..... lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, c'ms., works. lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra, lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.18 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .84 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .84 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls ..... lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls ..... lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls..... lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis... lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works... lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.... lb. 4.24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .02½- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls..... lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York... lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works..... lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equaid.... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works. lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works..... lb. 0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ... lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans..... lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. ..... lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more. kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots..... kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots..... kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —

S

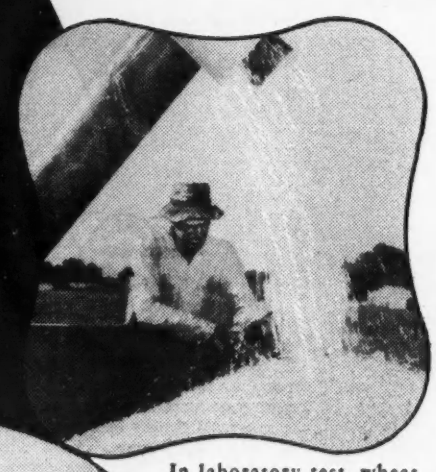
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls . . lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sago flour, raw, bgs..... lb. .06¾- .07
refined, bgs..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis. . ton.24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips. bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms. lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
imp., Honduras, bls..... lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls..... lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.... lb. .45 - —
select, bls..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30

WEST END 58% SODA ASH is FREE-FLOWING

Air-separation gives West End ash exceptional uniformity of particle size and density resulting in outstanding free-flowing characteristics. This uniformity tends to prevent classification and caking under normal handling and storage conditions. When put into process, West End ash is free-flowing and non-dusting.

NON-DUSTING WHEN WE SHIP IT— NON-DUSTING WHEN YOU USE IT!

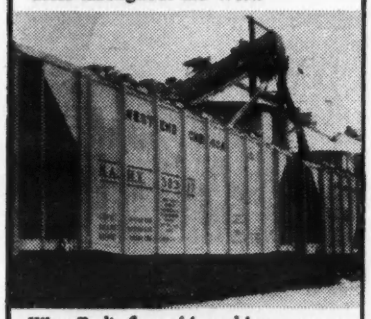
West End's unique classifying system . . . a combination of air-separation and screening . . . insures complete control of dustiness in the product. Excessively coarse particles are removed. By cutting dust loss to a minimum, West End gives added economy to every industrial process.



In laboratory test, wheat grains freely flow through a ½" funnel at 166 cubic inches per minute. West End 58% Soda Ash in the same test flows at 183 cubic inches per minute.

Orders Filled Immediately

Large stocks of soda ash are kept constantly in storage to fill all requirements promptly. West End's location provides the most rapid and economical shipment of soda ash available to users throughout the West.



West End's fleet of leased hopper cars is always ready to serve.

30 minute in-and-out loading for bulk trucks at any hour of day or night through "serve yourself" delivery.

Write for samples, prices and technical data.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

SODA ASH · F. M. SMITH BRAND BORAX · HYDRATED LIME

Executive offices: 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland 12, California · Plant: Westend, California

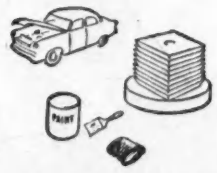
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls.	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13	.15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11	.13
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.14	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	4.25	—
Shellac, seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Salvadorian, natural	lb.	Nominal	
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.52	Nom.
No. 2 bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.50	Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.48	Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.47	Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	lb.	.85¼	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.77⅜	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅜	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅞	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.78⅛	—
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots, 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.54¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.56	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.56½	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.57	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Soapbark, whole, bls.	lb.	.40	—
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.50	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.52	—
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.80	4.57
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.52
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	—
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.45	—
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	—
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.85	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.05	—
Sal., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1250	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87	1.30
refd., bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more	lb.	2.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.75	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.80	4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30½	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	.15¼
soln., dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	16.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	16.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	16.75	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	17.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	17.50	—
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.70	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.30	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1790	—
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	3.85
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	—
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs	1.40	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works,	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars	lb.	6.25	6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.90	—
t.c.l., works	100lbs.	3.30	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	.11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms	lb.	.08	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.58	—
20-ton lots or more, works,	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	.15

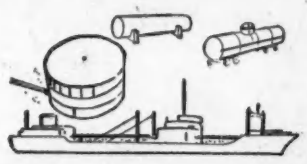
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.60	.65
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.28	.30½
USP, XVI gran., dms	lb.	.29½	.34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178	—
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.183	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.196	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	—
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).			
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1250	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1290	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80	.83
tech., dms	lb.	.33	—
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l.	lb.	1.55	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., bbls	lb.	2.15	2.30
soln., 75%, cybs	lb.	1.45	1.60
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Hydroxide, tech. see soda caustic). NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18¼	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.95	.98

Sodium hyposulfite, NF, (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	5.05
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.80	2.92
Lactate, 50%, dms., cbys., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% dms. cbys., works	lb.	.26½	—
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works,	lb.	.16¼	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50	—
t.c.l., ex whse	ton.	124.50	129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.			
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works,	ton.	199.50	—
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works	lb.	.17	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	7.10
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.60	6.00

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.10	—
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works	lb.	.75	.85
anhyd., powd., dms., works	lb.	.85	.92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton.	51.25	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	47.75	—
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
Orthosilicate, conc. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.35	6.75
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.65	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	.28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	.28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.25	.27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.			

Two Answers to RUST and CORROSION PROBLEMS!





SOLVAY

SODIUM NITRITE

Protects Many Metals Including Iron and Steel

Sodium nitrite has a long established reputation for protecting metal surfaces—principally iron and steel. It can be used as a dip or spray for the purpose of applying a protective film . . . or as an additive to water that is constantly in contact with metal surfaces. It affords a definite protection against rust and corrosion.

Sodium nitrite will not injure the skin of a normal person. Dilutions as low as 1/10 of 1% are effective in making water solutions non-corrosive. Water solutions of only 3 to 5% are required to produce a protective film.

Among the current applications utilizing this property of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite are: prevention of corrosion in air conditioning units and circulating water systems; as a corrosion inhibitor in water base paints, some types of hydraulic fluids, metal cutting and grinding compounds; as a rust preventative in household scouring pads and radiator anti-freeze compounds; protection of steel stock or parts.

Samples and Technical Service
on SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite and Nitrox
AVAILABLE AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION.

Test samples of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite and Nitrox as well as technical information on specific problems are available on request. Simply write on your business letterhead to any of the SOLVAY offices listed below.

SOLVAY

NITROX

The New Combination CLEANER-RUST INHIBITOR for Iron and Steel TANKS

Now available for the first time—a single product that, in one simple operation, can be used to *clean* iron and steel surfaces . . . or *neutralize* pickling *acids* . . . and at the same time leave a protective coating of sodium nitrite to *prevent rust* and *corrosion* on the cleaned surfaces. Nitrox combines the efficient cleaning action of SOLVAY Caustic Soda with the long-known inhibiting action of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite.

Easy to use, uniform in composition and positive in action, Nitrox fills a long-standing need for a single product to replace the several individual materials previously used. This simplification, in turn, reduces labor charges and the possibility of error, by doing away with multiple operations and added equipment.

Nitrox has found such wide and varied applications as the cleaning of residues from light oil cargo tanks in ocean-going tankers . . . and in protecting them from corrosion on return trips . . . and the treatment of machined parts coming from acid pickling baths, thus neutralizing the acid and preventing the parts from rusting.

Nitrox is a carefully blended, uniform fusion of inorganic materials produced in a cream-colored, dustless flake form. It is rapidly soluble in water, but almost completely insoluble in most organic materials. Nitrox is generally used in the form of a 5% water solution, applied by means of spray nozzles. It is not suitable for use in high temperature operations involving highly flammable substances.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

Sodium Perborate—Sulfamerazine-Sodium

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .201
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c under chap bgs
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 -
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 -
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 -
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .544 - .596
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .44 - —
tech. dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent, naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton 65.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refd., bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, dms., works lb. .811 - 1.080
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .84½- .88½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .929 - .949
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾- .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styroyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Cable Address ASHCRAFT
HOUSTON, TEX. • CHARLESTON, S. C. • TAMPA, FLA. • JACKSON, MISS. • COLUMBUS, OHIO

Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb 1.50 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb. 0535 - —
tanks works lb 043 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton. 125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .93 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works ton. 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅛ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07⅜ - .08
50% bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾ - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .09 - .09⅛
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .06¾ Nom.
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½ Nom.
Siamese lb. .07 - .07⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal drms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller, dms, works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 65 - —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. 57½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .93 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42¾ - —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½ .35
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .22 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

looking for fast... low-cost degreasing?

Try **ALL-PURPOSE** Nialk® **TRICHLOR**ethylene

Here's an ideal organic solvent for removing practically every kind of foreign matter from metal parts. Whether it's waxes, oils, greases, tars or metal chips, you'll find that Nialk TRICHLORethylene does the job safely, thoroughly and economically, leaving parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is quick acting . . . it cleans and dries rapidly. Its low boiling range (86.6–87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure. (And that narrow boiling range reflects its high purity.)

Cuts power consumption . . . Nialk TRICHLORethylene can be heated by gas, steam or electricity. Its specific heat is less than ¼ that of water. You'll get concentrated vapor at only 188°F.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is thorough . . . its low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) give rapid wetting of surfaces, plus thorough diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings.

Cuts vapor loss . . . (its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air). It is completely re-usable after distillation, has no flash point, no fire point and is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

A request, written on your company letterhead, will bring you a free copy of our Nialk TRICHLORethylene booklet.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Tributyl Citrate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
west.

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib, etns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .72 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.50 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.48.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¼
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¼
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks
Central American, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .57½
refd., bleached, white, bricks. lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .64 - .66
refd., bgs lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .77
pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —

Flat Sewn Open Mouth
Sewn Open Mouth
Pasted Open Mouth
for made-to-order heavy-duty multiwall sacks
Flat Sewn Valve
Sewn Valve
Pasted Valve
Dependable as a Source
Dependable as a Service
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KRAFT also means KRAFT BAG CORPORATION
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a new valve closure considered the greatest contribution to the industry since the L C Sleeve.
KRAFT-lok users report definite dollar savings from production and packaging efficiency that has amazed everybody in the business.
Other shipping sack manufacturers may soon be offering bags with the KRAFT-lok principle...
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fills better—
cleaner
closes tighter—
faster
without extra valve attachments or troublesome inserts
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Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration 7-11, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .95 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .53 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .43
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .203 —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅝- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.

Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Continued on page 79

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —

Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04⅜- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb 07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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AZO-ZZZ-33 Low consistency, acicular particle shape.

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Marked Socialistic Trend

One of the most significant manifestations of the existence of a strong socialistic belief in most areas of political activity in this country is provided by the voluminous dissertations on what the government has done, or has not done, in connection with the variously reported prevalence of unemployment, and what it should do, or should not do, to provide jobs where they are reported by some observers and commenters to be lacking.

That, of course, is not in the general publicly accepted concept of what socialism is; but, only a socialistic government could be, or should be expected to provide work for its people. In a democracy, the people support the government—including the politicians adherent thereto.

One of the latest moves toward such socialism makes all cities with substantial unemployment eligible for special federal help in getting new defense industries—no matter how they might fit the real need. The popular excuses of national security do not democratically justify the engaging of the federal government in the building of houses, highways, ships, or anything else, whatever that may do for the security of the government. National security is security of the people, of American life, and American life, as well as the people, depend for everything it is or has on private enterprise—even for that which is handed out by government, or politicians, at the expense of the taxpayers.

There is another aspect of that socialistic manifestation which is contradictively difficult to understand. It is presented in the lauding of the current federal administration for (1) saving money by cutting down the payrolls of governmental agencies, and (2) providing jobs by way of all sorts of aid toward the doing of work which should be provided by private enterprise on its own. What the net gain—or loss—is for the taxpayers nobody has yet figured out. But, the budget has not been balanced.

Among the methods by which government should provide jobs, in the opinion of various labor leaders, one of increasing popularity is the establishment of a thirty-five-hour workweek—at forty-hour pay, of course. The fact that that would raise business costs, hence reduce business earnings and the government's tax draft therefrom, probably will work against congressional popularity for the proposal. But, in the light of the rift between the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor over matters of employment, there is pretty clear indication that almost anything can be put over.

One thing is sure: business must provide sufficient employment. Times have changed since 1929. So have ideas. If government must again socialistically become an expensive employer, private enterprise will suffer much.

What's in a Name

One can find much to ponder, or at least muse, over in the Washington Talk, "Alcohol and Spirits," in OPD for September 27, page 36. To one who, as an apprentice in pharmacy almost sixty years ago, first knew alcohol as rectified spirits of wine, the revenue service's philosophy is somewhat amusing. It does not get any more logical when he considers that the public knows neutral spirits mainly as gin or blended whisky, and never at anything like 190 proof.

The agency fails to make clear the major difference between alcohol and spirits, that is their respective origins—as to materials, not plants. Neutral spirits must be made from grain; alcohol is made from various materials, from blackstrap molasses to petroleum gas.

The selling of whisky flavored neutral spirits as "blended whisky" has always seemed to the meticulous observer to involve a quite unjustifiable practice of misbranding. The matter takes on another puzzling aspect from the revenue service's statement that "grain neutral spirits is the same as grain alcohol." If that be true, the blended whisky which contains 65 percent of neutral spirits certainly must have a proof higher than 86. The proof of grain alcohol is more than twice that high.

If the direction of the service is to be the law of the land, will the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary be required to specify neutral spirits instead of alcohol in their references to that widely used pharmacal solvent? And how about the listing of the USP materiel in the OPD current market quotations?

Officialese is a most wonderful language but something ought to be done about some of its applications. A rose needs no other name.

Business Census Job

Business has a big job of helping government if it wants to get out of the contemplated census business for 1954 what it should have in the way of reliable, useful information. A census, like all other collections of informative data, is a figured product; it can be capable of almost any number of interpretations in both directions—(1) in what the figurer made out of the data he acquired; (2) in what the peruser makes out of what the figurer made out.

One need but look at any published statistical records to know the variability of their interpretation. So it is that one reads here that the public is making unusually heavy draws upon its personal savings, and reads elsewhere that the deposits in savings funds are at record high levels. One can find in many places the mutual disputing of figures on unemployment by the United States Department of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. One could see in almost any newspaper a short time ago that the American Retail Federation had told President Eisenhower that business was good—also that the Department of Commerce had reported that retail sales in August were less than they had been in the previous month or in August, 1953.

One difficulty about the proper interpreting of business records is that, while the financial volume of a given item in a given period may be said to be larger than that in a comparable period, the figures give no information on the relative physical volume, either directly or by various comparative unit volumes. It doesn't mean what it implies when a report says that such and such a business was, say, 10 percent larger in the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year, but does not say that prices averaged 5 percent higher.

Figuring is often a peculiar procedure, no matter what the nature of the process—which is not always normal. A recently released news handout from one of the country's biggest business bodies quoted an executive of a large business corporation "... we are adding over 2,500,000 more people to our population each year; of these, 700,000, or 1 percent, are added to the labor force." The greater part of the annual increase in the labor force is not contributed by additions to the population but by members of the existing population who reach working age. And 700,000 is much more than 1 percent of 2,500,000.

If business wants a reliable record of its operations, it must furnish the census-taker with accurate data; otherwise, the utilization of the published record will do more harm than good. Furnishing inaccurate data in the belief that the aggregate figures can be recalculated to accuracy just does not work: the X which equals the number of members of the reporting group who have done likewise is an incalculable factor, aggravated by inability even to guess what had been the average "error."

Business must have confidence in the Bureau of the Census; it must accept the official declaration that all contributed data are held confidential, even from the income tax personnel.

Business needs to know what the census of business is designed to make known. Its own record is the only reliable criterion for the appraising of its existing and expectable condition. Obviously then it should do everything possible to make the census complete, intelligible and accurate. If the record is not just that, it is business itself that is misled most jeopardizingly.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Business groups in this country are hearing reports that London may be considering some major monetary moves aimed at improving the British position in world affairs. The talk is of revaluing the pound Sterling upward in relation to the American dollar to a value of $3.30 from its present level of $2.80.

The reports were considered by at least one important British industry group to be of sufficient weight to send a representative to the United States to survey business and price trends for guidance in framing policy on inventories.

Such a move by the British government would be felt keenly in the American markets by the chemical industry as well as by all other industries faced with competition from British-made goods. The effect would be to raise the cost of British products, or, in other words, make it more difficult to export to the United States. But by the same token, it would encourage trade between Britain and the soft currency areas and thus further enhance British prestige in this important market.

An increase in the official rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound would be the first departure from the trend of depreciating world currencies which set in during the early thirties when the major powers began juggling their currencies to gain an economic advantage in the depressed world markets.

International Fairs Studied

The Department of Commerce has begun exploration with industry representatives of ways and means by which its work in international trade development can be accelerated through the medium of international trade fairs and exhibits. The department feels that it could be of considerable help to business firms participating in world trade fairs.

International fairs have been found by a number of industries to be a good way of engendering good will and promoting the sales of company products. Top officials of the department also see much good in such fairs and have invited industries to make use of the department's knowledge of foreign trade developments in participating in these activities.

As now set up, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce is in a position to serve as a focal point for American business firms desiring to participate in international fairs. Constructive suggestions for further improvements in the bureau's services to business in the field of foreign trade also are welcomed.

Agricultural Attaches to USDA

One of the least publicized features of the agricultural act of 1954 was the return of the agricultural attache system to the Department of Agriculture. The attaches, reporting directly to the Department of Agriculture, now will devote their full time to representing United States agriculture abroad.

The agricultural attaches were first established in the Department of Agriculture by an act of congress in 1930, but were transferred to the Department of State by executive order in 1939. Since that time, though Department of Agriculture officials have participated in the selecting and placement of the attaches, they have not been in a position to direct attache activities. The new agricultural law returns the attaches to a position of direct service to American agriculture.

A similar story can be written concerning the consular officers of the Department of Commerce—except for the favorable ending. For years, the Department of Commerce also had its officers abroad keeping the department and the business community advised of industrial developments abroad. These officers also went under the wing of the Department of State in the 1939 reorganization of the nation's foreign policy controls and today are still there, but their identity as "agent" for American industry has largely been lost in the manifold duties of the American embassies nowadays.

Research Consolidated by QMC

The army quartermaster corps is dedicating a new research and development center at Natick, Mass., in a few days that will be of more than passing interest to the chemical and allied industries in the near future. Located about fifteen miles outside of Boston, the new $11,000,000 center is a consolidation of all the QMC's research laboratories heretofore scattered throughout the country.

The center will be equipped to study fabrics, leathers, metals, plastics, chemicals, and other materials and processes involved in fashioning the more than 70,000 items of QMC supply. The facilities of the center are designed to perform both basic scientific research and the practical testing of so-called end-items, including everything from footwear to bakery equipment and from insecticides to tentage.

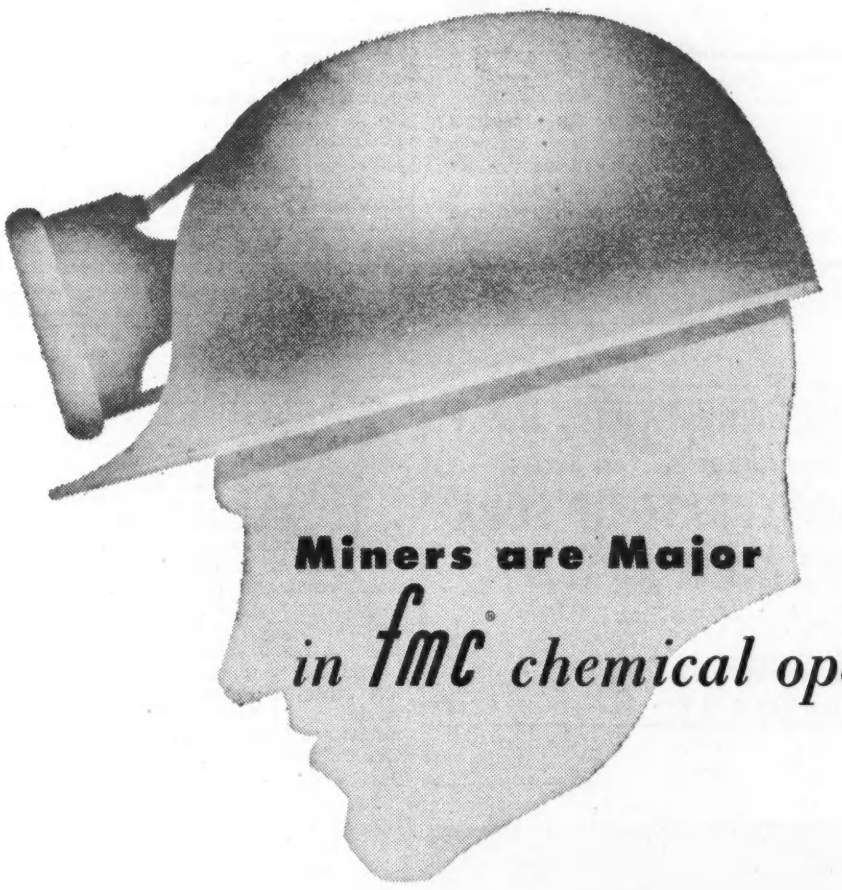
A unique feature is that the center is the first scientific installation designed to permit study of human physical reaction and evaluation of experimental military equipment under virtually all known climatic conditions which may be artificially produced at will. Unquestionably private industry will gain much from the results of this work also. The climatic chambers of the center will be able to produce simulated weather conditions ranging from seventy degrees below zero to 168 degrees above; from tropical cloud bursts to Arctic snowstorms, with winds up to forty miles an hour.

For the Bookshelf

THE MANUAL OF ANTIBIOTICS. Edited by Henry Welch. Cloth; 87 pages, 6½ x 10 in. Distributed by American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.; $2 to association members, $2.50 to non-members, postpaid.

This is a compilation of data on most available antibiotics. It lists antibiotics in alphabetical order, noting their active ingredients, trade names, and producers. The book also contains a trade name index, a generic name index, and a manufacturers' index. Therapeutic uses are indicated.

FMC CHEMICALS



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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend slanted upward last week, the index recording 98.54, compared with 98.53 in the preceding period. Nitric acid was priced higher. Magnesium carbonate, technical and USP, was advanced to cover increased producing costs. The lead price was lifted fractionally in response to a good consuming demand and skyrocketing London prices. Producers of lead acetate and other lead chemicals admitted the markets' background had been strengthened but there was no reflection in prices. On the other hand, Straits tin was lower and the tin chemicals declined accordingly in price. Buying interest in these tin based chemicals was spotty with consumers showing no desire to increase operations beyond the limit of current needs. Straits tin followed an irregular course, the spot market advancing on fear of a port strike and declining when the strike was postponed. The government omitted its monthly invitation for lead offerings but sent out the usual notices for zinc asking for tenders for the national stockpile. The trade was inclined to the view that Washington was satisfied with the behavior of the lead market and decided to leave well enough alone. Mercury revealed no price change during the week.

Heavy chemicals did not disclose any important increase in the tonnage movement last week. The general market appeared to be holding its own without gaining much in activity. Reports were current that chlorine production had been further cutback in an attempt to stem the overflow. This would also strengthen the supply position of caustic soda which is ample at present. Shipments of soda ash may have been slightly off but the market was not far out of balance. Salt cake continued to lean toward the tight side along with sodium sulfates. Caustic potash sales were fair to moderate. Potassium carbonate remained in active demand with new production expected to reach the market this month.

Paper production based on percentage, six days' capacity, was 94.0 percent for the week ending Oct. 2, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 96.0R in the preceding week and 96.5 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production figures and plant stocks appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Deartment of Commerce.

Acid Hydrofluoric—Sales averaging good with demand and supply maintaining a satisfactory state of balance. July production of anhydrous and technical amounted to 3,997 tons, compared with 4,969 in June and 4,392 tons in July, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on July 31 were 1,929 tons, against 1,714 on June 30.

Acid, Nitric — Priced higher for all strengths in carboys on spot and contracts November 1. Increased manufacturing costs were the primary cause for the upward revision. The advance amounts to 50c. per 100 pounds, including tankcars. Prices recorded in our prices current pages.

Acid, Sulfuric — Shipments showed an improved tonnage volume compared with a month ago. Demand for iron and steel use has increased. Production during July showed a total of 1,066,874 tons including 170,669 tons made by the chamber process and 896,205 by the contact process. The June total was revised to 1,108,225 tons and in July last year 1,155,529 tons were produced. On July 31, there were 84,672 tons of chamber acid and 334,275 tons of contact acid held at producing plants. There were also 40,658 tons of oleum and 293,617 of acid other than oleum.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand steady with sales holding about the same volume as in September. Cracker bakeries are taking on stocks for current wants with prospects favoring an increase as the holiday season approaches. Supplies have been kept comfortable and prices have remained firm.

Ammonium Chloride—Small lots of white granular have commanded the most attention since the turn of the month. Dry-battery interests appear content to take on stocks when needed rather than building up inventories. Producers have stocks available for immediate shipment.

Calcium Chloride—Attracting seasonal interest but not very active at present. Producers are building up stocks to take care of ice control where demand is expected to start shortly.

Carbon Dioxide—July production of liquid and gas amounted to 18,088 tons, compared with 15,688 in June and 17,596 tons during July last year. Plant stocks on July 31 were 1,927 tons, against 1,655 on June 30. Output of solid (dry ice) in July showed 60,319 tons, compared with 61,037 in the previous month and 66,311 tons in July, 1953. Plant stocks on July 31 were placed at 2,681 tons, against 2,701 on June 30.

Chlorine—It was doubtful if any increase in shipments took place last week. The movement appeared to vary little from the preceding period according to producers. Reports were current that a further cutback in output had been made in an attempt to check the overflow but the supply continued long at the close of the week. The prolonged over-supply which has featured the late spring and summer months has been a serious problem to producers.

Copper Sulfate—Steady shipments continued to be reported for industrial use, the tonnage movement comparing favorably with the preceding month. Export inquiry remained active, particularly from Brazil. It looks as though part of the Greecian order will be placed with U. S. producers. No important demand for agriculture could be noted. The market is firm reflecting the strong position of the metal. All grades of crystals are rather tight with sales confined chiefly to November shipment. Other grades were available for prompt shipment.

Fluorspar—The Spanish export exchange rate for fluorspar is increased to 37.65 pesetas to the U. S. dollar, that is, to Spanish exchange group 5, from 30.65 pesetas to the dolllar, or group 3, by an announcement of September 1. This rate change was accomplished through the unified efforts of fluorspar producers to obtain a rate of exchange that would permit them to compete on the U. S. market with fluorspar from other countries, particularly Mexico.

Glauber's Salt—Supply leaning toward the tight side but not far out of balance. Production gained moderately in July. The total stood at 13,352 tons, compared with 12,014 in June and 18,140 tons in July last year. Plant stocks on July 31 were 2,513 tons, against 2,435 on June 30.

Lead Acetalate—No price changes have been announced although the market's background has been strengthened by the upward movement of metallic lead. The same applies to lead chloride and lead peroxide.

Magnesium Carbonate—Prices of technical have been advanced to cover higher producing costs. The market is now quoted at 10½c. for bags in carlots, 11c. for truckloads and 11½c. for smaller quantities. USP is held at 12½c. in bags, carlots and 13½c. in smaller quantities, works freight equalized.

Nickel Sulfate—Platers continue to experience difficulty in securing enough domestic material to satisfy current needs. Indications of improvement in the supply position have proved false to date as domestic stocks are said to be as tight now as a month ago if not tighter.

Phosphorus, Elemental—July production including white and red amounted to 22,109 tons, compared with 22,938 in June. Plant stocks on July 31 were 5,945 tons, against 5,604 at the close of June.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Production in July was lower at 662 tons, compared with 867 in the preceding month. Plant stocks on July 31 were 504 tons, against 484 on June 30. July production of trichloride amounted to 760 tons, compared with 827

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesium carbonate, bgs., c.l., 1c. per lb.
U.S.P., bgs., c.l., 1¼c. per lb.
Nitric acid, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, anhy., 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, hydrous, 0.6c. per lb.
Hydrous crystals, 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
98.54	98.53	98.53	98.27

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

in June. Plant stocks on July 31 showed 172 tons, against 178 on June 30.

Potash, Caustic—Miscellaneous demand was described by a producer as fair to moderate while shipments have sustained a volume better than recorded during September. Small lot sales have predominated as consumers are not inclined to carry much inventory tonnage at present.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass specialty plants have continued to buy for prompt shipment and the market has been kept active. Increased production is expected to reach the market this month. Prices have followed a steady course with no indication of a nearby change.

Potassium Chlorate—No unusual activity last week. Demand continued spotty with match factories occasionally entering the market to replenish inventories. Supply remained comfortable with prices firm.

Potassium Stannate—Producers reduced prices last week in line with a lower tin market. Demand was of rather spotty character but the total volume was fair. Spot shipment was quoted at 67.8c. to 74.4c. per pound, freight allowed east. Producers had adequate stocks. Prices were based on Straits tin at 93c. per pound.

Salt Cake—While some trade interests had expected easement in the supply this month, the available tonnage of byproduct material has shown no important increase. Demand for kraft paper use is still active and prices are firm at the late advance. July production of commercial salt cake amounted to 49,105 tons, compared with 50,771 in June and 57,469 tons in July last year. Plant stocks on July 31 were placed at 34,132 tons, compared with 33,871 on June 30.

Soda Ash—Shipments appeared to hold at the former tonnage level but producers in most instances witnessed no important gain. Demand was generally described as good with present capacity maintaining output sufficiently to hold the market in a fair state of balance. Trade interests expect the announcement of contract prices in the near future but are not looking for any important price changes.

Soda, Caustic—It is hoped the step taken to reduce chlorine production will strengthen the supply position of caustic soda. Current demand for liquid while holding at a fairly good level has shown no unusual expansion so far in this quarter although there seemed to be plenty of confidence expressed in the outlook. The dry forms have not attracted much attention since the turn of the month.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Continued to find a fair outlet without impairing a comfortable supply position. July showed a lower production. The total stood at 7,204 tons, compared with 10,012 in June and 8,849 in July, 1953. Plant stocks on July 31 were 2,130 tons, against 3,979 on June 30.

Sodium Chlorate—Remained relatively quiet last week with demand spotty and activity mostly in small lots. Supply good at present with producers in a position to make prompt shipments.

Sodium Metallic—Demand good with supply about in balance. July production showed 10,882 tons, compared with 10,730 in June. Plant stocks on July 31 were placed at 5,339 tons, against 4,724 on June 30.

Sodium Phosphates—Overall demand fair, stocks adequate. Meta output during July amounted to 4,164 tons, compared with 4,726 in June and 4,305 tons in July, 1953. Plant stocks on July 31 were 3,552 tons, against 2,300 on June 30. Tetra production in July showed 8,487 tons, against 10,515 in the preceding month and 5,327 tons in July last year. Plant stocks on July 31 were 2,354 tons, against 3,286 on June 30. Acid pyro production in July totaled 1,206 tons, compared with 1,153 in June and 1,104 in July, 1953. Plant stocks on July 31 were 1,180 tons, against 1,057 on June 30. Tripoly output in July was 35,986 tons, compared with 41,585 in June and 29,012 tons in July last year. Plant stocks on July 31 were 9,818 tons, against 7,860 on June 30.

Sodium Silicate—Consuming demand fair and being readily leveled off by producers who have adequate stocks. July output, including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous, was placed at 39,073 tons, compared with 50,383 in the preceding month and 41,270 tons in July last year. Stocks at producing plants on July 31 were 65,047 tons, compared with 69,341 on June 30.

Sodium Stannate—Lower prices were established last week on account of a decline in metallic tin. Sales did not exceed moderate limits. Producers were in a position to meet requirements readily and named 54.4c. to 59.8c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices were based on Straits tin at 93c. per pound.

Sodium Sulfate—Supply of anhydrous is leaning toward the tight side at present. Production during July was placed at 17,472 tons of anyhdrous refined compared with 18,072 in June and 19,108 tons in July last year. Stocks at producing plants on July 31 were 2,303 tons, against 1 percent compared with July to 125,296 2,538 on June 30.

Sodium Sulfide—Market conditions have shown a fair state of balance so far this month. A fair miscellaneous inquiry has featured the market. July production of concentrated amounted to 1,784 tons, compared with 2,053 in June. Plant stocks were 3,885 on July 31, against 3,685 on June 30. Output of crystals and other sorts showed 2,119 tons in July, against 2,375 in June. Plant stocks at the close of July were 104 tons, against 123 on June 30.

Tin Chemicals—Prices with the exception of stannous oxide were fractionally lower last week because producers based quotations on Straits tin at 93c. instead of the previous 94c. a pound. Demand, while fair, was spotty with buyers confining purchases to actual needs. The breakdown at the close of the week showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 75.7c. to 76.7c. per pound, stannous chloride hydrous 81.1c. to $1.08, hydrous crystals 84½c. to 85½c. and stannous sul-

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fate at 92.9c. to 94.9c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in August declined slightly, less than short tons according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of 130,668 tons exceeded that of any previous month to date, reducing month-end stocks at reduction plants by about 7 percent from July. Based on wage increases resulting from the settlement of company-union negotiations, price increases of 0.5 and 0.7 cents per pound on (99+ percent) primary pig and ingot respectively were announced by producers.

Copper—Continued in exceedingly tight supply with the market position decidedly firm. The brightest spot was in the labor situation where it appeared that a general settlement was near at hand. Meanwhile, copper on the London Metal Exchange showed a spectacular advance in price. The latest increase, coming on top of earlier rises reflecting a supply pinch resulting from copper strikes in this country and Chile, was said to have been touched off by fears that a dock strike in Britain would tie up urgently needed tonnages at the close of the week; domestic electrolytic copper was priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Priced higher at 15c. per pound New York, a new high for the year and the highest price since October 1952. The advance was attributed to a fair consumer demand and to a higher London market where prices have been skyrocketing for the past three weeks. In addition former stockpile buying by the government has lent additional strength.

Mercury—The spot market appeared to be pegged at $330 per flask last week. Buyers continued to operate cautiously while the spot position remained exceedingly tight. In one prominent trade quarter it was stated that the high prevailing prices and the government's floor price of $325 per flask have tended to stimulate domestic production, but it is not expected that supplies from this source will be available before late November or December.

Tin — Prices followed an irregular course last week. Influenced by early fear of a port strike, buyers forced the market fractionally higher. The upward movement, however, proved temporary as the late announcement of a postponement of the strike caused a let-down in prices. Trading did not involve large dimensions. Straits on spot ranged from 93c. to 94¾c. per pound with the lower price prevailing in late trading. There was not enough spread in the London and Singapore quotations to have much effect upon the American market.

Zinc—Prime western continued in good demand last week with galvanizers taking on stocks and increased sales of special high grade expected for automobile use in the near future. It was also noted that GSA has sent out notices that it will enter the market for tonnages for the federal stockpile. The tone of the market remained firm with prime western held at 11½c: per pound East St. Louis and 12c. delivered New York.

Total production of slab zinc declined to 60,092 tons in September from 71,810 revised in the preceding month, according to the American Zinc Institute. Stocks on September 1 were 193,253 tons, domestic shipments were 64,526 tons, export and drawback 1,072 tons, taken for government 12,265 tons making total shipments 77,863 tons, leaving stocks on September 30 at 175,482 tons down from 193,253 tons revised on August 31. Unfilled orders at the close of September were 48,818 tons, compared with 41,059 at the close of the preceding month. Daily average production in September was 2,003 tons, against 2,316 in August and 2,661 tons over 1953. Production of prime western during September was 39,323 tons, compared with 39,178 revised in August. Stocks on September 30 were 90,300 tons, against 100,516 on August 31.

DuPont Foreign Relations Dept. Names Dr. De Right

Dr. Robert E. De Right, manager of the technical division of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s foreign relations department, has been promoted to assistant director of the department. Dr. De Right has been with duPont since 1937. He started in Buffalo, N. Y., as assistant to the director of the patent section of the rayon department, forerunner of the present textile fibers and film departments. He was made manager of the technical division of the foreign relations department in 1945.

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US Worries of Foreign Competition Scouted

—Continued from page 5

synthetic resins outside the United States and Canada is expected to reach 2,500,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 140 percent over 1952.

"Thermoplastics are expected to take an increasing share in total consumption outside the United States and Canada, and the ratio of thermoplastics to total plastics is expected to grow from 49 percent in 1952 to about 58 percent in 1960."

Europe in 1960 was expected by Mr. Mitchell to account for about 80 percent of the total synthetic detergents market in the free world outside the US and Canada. The free world's capacity for true synthetic fibers—polyamides, polyesters, acrylics and vinyls—should move up to 720,000,000 pounds a year by 1956-57, or 2.6 times the output last year, the speaker felt. He expected that nylon "will comprise approximately half the free world capacity at that time."

Although the first large-scale polyester fiber plant outside the US is not due to go on stream until the end of this year, Mr. Mitchell forecast foreign production facilities capable of turning out 65,000,000 pounds yearly within three or four years. By 1960, he said, output outside the US should reach 90,000,000 pounds a year. This, he stressed, does not include 10,000,000 pounds a year of capacity now under construction in Canada. Free world capacity of vinyl fibers was estimated at 95,000,000 pounds by 1956-57.

Ethanol Situation Detailed

In making his prediction of an ethanol surplus, Mr. Michell reported that world production averages about 2,600,000 metric tons a year, of which about 37 percent is in the form of beverage alcohol. US output of industrial alcohol last year, he said, was 760,000 tons, of which some 63 percent was synthetic. Western European production currently averages about 500,000 tons a year, he stated.

To meet the challenge of the revived chemical industries in Europe and Asia, US chemical and pharmaceutical producers will have to step up their foreign manufacturing operations, C. A. Specht, president of Pfizer International Subsidiaries, Brooklyn N. Y., declared. He outlined the many factors involved in establishing a foreign operation, detailing the various ways US firms are investing abroad despite numerous economic problems and restrictions.

"Not alone our political and military frontiers, but also our economic frontiers have moved out well beyond our own continental borders, and now lie along the Bamboo and Iron Curtains," Mr. Specht asserted. "I think that no better phrase has been coined to describe our foreign economic policy than the term 'enlightened self-interest.'

US Interests Served

"In our own interest, we are seeking to expand American trade and investment abroad. But if it is to be successful, the expansion must also be enlightened. This means that there must be positive results for the countries in which and with which we do business—results in material comforts for their people, in increased health and social well-being, in industrial advance.

"The process is an ascending spiral. The better off these countries are economically, the greater will be their capacity to withstand the communist advance, which is fully as dangerous in the economic sphere as it is in the political and military."

How "Saran" vinylidene chloride polymer came to be made in Japan was detailed by Max Key, vice-president of Asahi-Dow, Ltd., Midland, Mich. He indicated that it was a case of a necessary product providing an outlet for a surplus raw material.

The Japanese were eager to find a new fiber that would make them less dependent on imported cotton and ramie, Mr. Key recounted. Added to this, he said, was the fact that the Japanese needed an outlet for by-product chlorine, the principal raw material of "Saran," out of their rayon operations. Dow Chemical Company, approached by a group of Japanese industrialists, readily saw that a great part of the country's economy relies on fishing and that that industry was a large potential user of "Saran" in the making of fishing nets, the speaker said.

Why Asahi Chemical Was Picked

Asahi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., was chosen as the partner, Mr. Key said, because among other reasons, it had had considerable experience in the textile industry. He detailed the mechanics of the financial, manufacturing and marketing setup and explained that the plans called for the president of the new company to be a nominee of the Japanese partner, while the next ranking officer, the vice-president, was to be a nominee of Dow Chemical International. Mr. Key was given this nomination and was given the responsibility of overseeing Dow's interest in the venture. Both partners, he pointed out, were to be equally represented on the board of directors. No limitations were placed on the sale of the products produced by the new company; they could be either for monomers, polymers of filaments, and there was no restriction as to the area of sales.

In conclusion, Mr. Key said, "Finally, while you may perceive what Dow expects from this operation, I would like to summarize it as follows:—First, of course, Dow expects profit as a return on their investment in research and operation know-how. As has been said before, we feel that we are making a valuable contribution to the economy of Japan by providing an additional material for their textile program.

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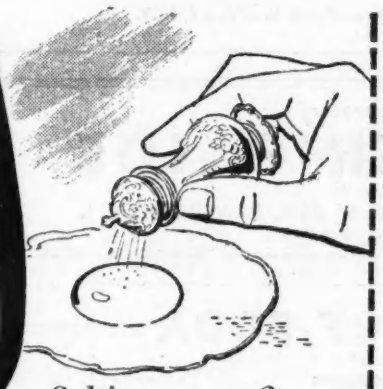
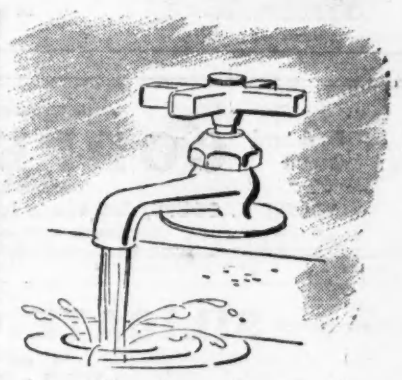
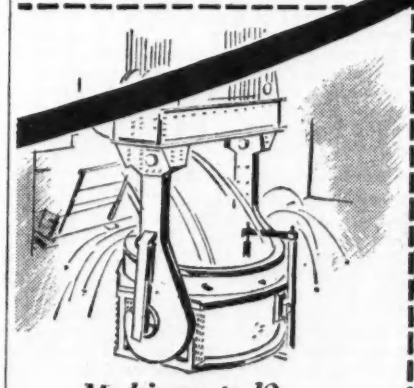


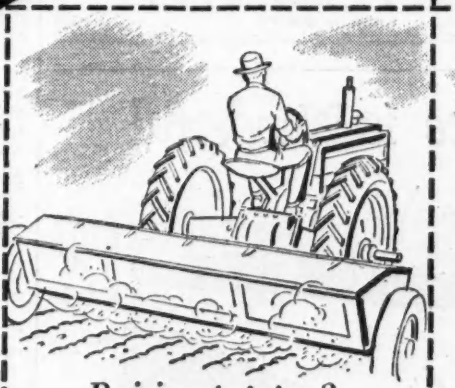
Salting an egg?



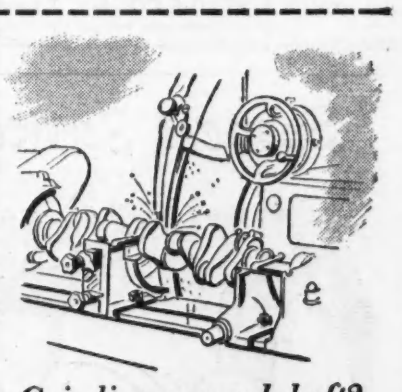
Purification of water?



Making steel?



Raising potatoes?



Grinding a crankshaft?

Alcan Chemicals are the answers

Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.) offers industry the basic chemical ingredients used in ingot production and other chemicals associated with the aluminum processes. Many of these Alcan Chemicals are regularly used by industry to improve process applications and product quality.

In saltcellars, alumina, activated, absorbs moisture, makes salt easier to shake. For water purification, aluminum sulphate and chlorine are widely used in water treatment. Open hearth furnaces use magnesium oxide refractory bricks to increase steel output. Magnesia fertilizer is responsible for higher-yield potato crops. Alumina and bauxite are widely used for high quality abrasive wheels. These are only a few of the jobs done by Alcan Chemicals.

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entire East. Dow, with its interest in textiles, has an opportunity to gain broader experience by working closely with a textile producing company. Therefore, we expect profits, broader markets and technical information from this operation. And, while we are just nicely under way, we are very confident that our aims will be achieved," Mr. Key said.

There is a great need abroad for American skills and services as well as for US goods, it was pointed out in a paper by Martin de Simo and Bernard J. Gaffney of Chemical Construction Company, New York.

"In goods there is already an $800,000,000 per year export of chemicals," it was stated. "This is far short of demand. More goods would be taken if they could pay for them. Already 10 percent of our pharmaceuticals, one-quarter of our antibiotics, one-fifth of our carbon black, and one-half of our DDT, just to name a few, are exported. In addition to the sale of chemicals there is also the sale of equipment or plants."

Shipping American Skills Abroad

US skills and services that may be offered, it was said, include plant design, engineering, production know-how, management practices, patent rights and financing. Cited as examples of the exporting of US skills was the establishment by the American Cyanamid Company of a plant in India for the production of dyestuffs, sulfa drugs and "Aureomycin." Also noted were Chemico's construction of an ammonium sulfate plant for the Indian government and Cyanamid's arrangements with German and English firms for the distribution of insecticides.

"There are enough examples to show that reasonably secure agreements can be consummated and that with the right foresight American firms can and have participated in foreign enterprises, made a profit and increased the economic and defensive strength of the free country," Messrs. de Simo and Gaffney concluded.

There is no simple key to the problem of finding foreign technical processes and developing them in this country, Dr. Harvey J. Taufen of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., told CCDA. Although each case must be considered on its merits, he said, in general the operation, to be successful, should be the full-time assignment of specialists in the field of foreign developments. Dr. Taufen went on to urge that all available sources of information on the subject be employed, both within a company and without. However, he declared, the time and money spent on keeping abreast of the field on a world-wide basis will be well spent.

Approaches to European Research

Three basic approaches to European research by American companies were suggested in a paper by F. C. Croxton and B. D. Thomas of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. They called for:—

"1. Support of the work of the professors of science and engineering in the various European universities in their fundamental studies. Such support will always hold out promise of repayment of the possibility of radical new developments in technology. It has an additional return in good will.

"2. Sponsorship of projects at research institutes in fields of specific interest to the company. This has the advantage of directing research work to obtain the most immediate return to the company.

"3. The licensing of already completed research for commercial development in the United States. This involves the negotiating of an agreement which must satisfy basic considerations of reciprocity of interests and the building up of mutual confidence."

Application of Research

Since, in the speakers' view, research must in the end "be international in its application," they contended that the "reciprocity of interests is so strong in the international trade in ideas that the world will benefit in direct proportion as ways are found to make exchanges possible."

A feature of the meeting was a talk by Francis K. McCune, general manager of the atomic products division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Outlining "The Impact of Atomic Energy on Civilian Life and the Chemical Industry," he pointed out some of the directions that peacetime applications of atomic energy are likely to take, citing, in particular, chemical applications.

In his message, the CCDA president, Dr. Nolan B. Sommer of American Cyanamid Company, New York, called attention to the association's 400 percent growth since 1947. He noted the change in CCDA's meeting subjects—from sampling technics, handling customer complaints and writing technical literature to such topics as finance, communications and foreign chemical development.

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Nuclear Reactor Studies To Be Symposium Topic

Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn., has announced that a symposium on "The Nuclear Reactor and the University" will be given November 12 and 13 by Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in cooperation with the institute and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The symposium is designed to provide information on nuclear reactors and their role in scientific research.

The November 12 session will include speeches by M. D. Peterson, chairman of the Vanderbilt chemistry department, who will discuss concepts basic to an understanding of reactors. J. A. Lane of Oak Ridge, will compare designs of reactors suitable for universities, C. D. Curtis, assistant professor of physics at Vanderbilt, will discuss breeder reactors, H. M. Roth, of the Atomic Energy Commission, will discuss the development of university reactors, and Clarence E. Larson, director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, will speak on "The Reactor and Industrial Nuclear Power."

The November 13 session will include a paper on physics research by Arthur H. Snell, and on chemical research by Ellison H. Taylor, both of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and a paper on biological and medical research by C. S. Shoup, of AEC.

Monsanto, Merck Officials At Manufacturing Forum

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will be represented at the manufacturing conference of the American Management Association, being held at the Plaza hotel, New York, today through Wednesday.

Howard Minckler, general manufacturing superintendent of Monsanto's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., is scheduled to speak this afternoon on "Why Controlled Inventories Reduce Costs."

At a session tomorrow morning, executives of Merck will speak on "Development of the New Product—From Laboratory to Production." The speakers will include:—Blythe M. Reynolds, vice-president for operations; Karl Pfister, 3rd, director of the process research department; Frank L. Cohen, director of production and Frank M. Parker, marketing director of the chemical division.

Pacific Coast Borax Moves Two in Research Positions

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New York, has transferred E. M. Kitchen to its industrial division and has moved Grover G. Collins to its eatsern sales office. Mr. Kitchen has been with the company since 1936. During that time he has held various positions in the plant food division. He most recently had been in charge of research and development work on boron deficiency problems in the midwest. Mr. Collins has worked for the past eight years in the company's research laboratory.

ASTM Philadelphia District To Hear Mochel October 13

Norman L. Mochel, president of the American Society for Testing Materials, will speak at the president's night meeting of the Philadelphia district of the American Society for Testing Materials, to be held October 13 at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. Mr. Mochel, who is manager of metallurgical engineering for Westinghouse Electric Corporation, will have as his topic, "Power and Materials, Now and in the Future—Some Metals and Materials Problems."

Metallic Soaps, Specialties Detailed In Synthetic Products Co. Book

Synthetic Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has published a twenty-six page illustrated brochure giving a short history of the company and descriptions of its products. Included are technical data on aluminum, calcium, lithium, and zinc stearates, as well as other stearates the company manufactures. The booklet also contains a section on some of Synthetic's specialty products. Copies can be obtained on request to the company at 1636 Wayside road, Cleveland 12.

Metal Cans Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans were 7 percent above shipments during June, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal cans shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In July, metal cans shipments amounted to 407,615 short tons, compared with June's revised figure of 380,981 short tons and a figure of 446,772 short tons in July, 1953.

Pan-American Uranium Will Drill for Ore in Utah

A major drilling program has been planned to measure and evaluate uranium ores on Utah properties of Pan-American Uranium Corporation, Houston, Texas, and of M. A. S. Makris. a $500,000 core-drilling contract with Stewart Uranium Drilling Company, Baytown, Tex., and Monticello, Utah, has been announced. Drilling is to begin within thirty days with five drilling rigs from Stewart's Monticello headquarters. The exploratory program and contract provide for drilling on all properties belonging to Pan-American Uranium and to Mr. Makris.

Trade Briefs

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has issued two booklets on "Mylar" film.

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. W. O. Freitag a research chemist.

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Sulfate Mill, Water Power Properties Sold by Brown

Agreements for sale by Brown Corporation of its Quebec woodland holdings and bleached sulfate pulp mill to Canadian International Paper Company and of its hydro-electric power interests to Shawinigan Water & Power Company have been announced by the presidents of the three companies.

Laurence F. Whittemore, chairman and president of Brown, said that the agreement entered into by the companies is subject to approval of the shareholders of the parent Brown Company of Berlin, N. H., at a meeting scheduled to be held November 19, in Portland, Me. The total consideration will involve between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000 depending on final inventories and other adjustments to be made on the date of final closing, about December 1.

The properties to be sold to Canadian International, according to Vernon E. Johnson, president, include approximately 2,500,000 acres of woodland consisting of Crown land under lease and freehold properties and the plup mill located at La Toque, Quebec, which has an annual capacity of approximately 165,000 tons per year of high grade bleached kraft pulp. J. A. Fuller, president of Shawinigan, said that his company is buying Brown's half interest in the capital stock of St. Maurice Power Corporation, which in turn owns the big hydro-electric generating station at La Tuque.

Midwest Research Appoints Chemistry Division Manager

Midwest Research Institute has appointed Dr. John T. Goodwin manager of its chemistry research division. Prior to joining the institute, Dr. Goodwin had been associated with Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Gulf Research & Development Company, Mellon Institute of Indutrial Research, Dow-Corning Chemical Company and General Electric Company.

Steel Shipping Barrels Production In August Lower Than That of July

July production of steel shipping barrels and drums, on an average workingday basis, was 6 percent below that of July, and 7 percent below that of August, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,784,820 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 792,98 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 6,027,646 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,848,190 heavy-type steel shipping barrels; 886,030 light-type steel shipping barrels, and 6,255,044 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in July.

Dow Distributing Terminal For Six-State Area Opened

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has opened a Chicago terminal office and has added new storage capacity at the property of General American Tank Storage Terminals, Inc., Chicago, whose facilities Dow uses. The new Chicago terminal office will provide service for a six-state area comprising Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. The expanded terminal facilities at General American will be used in shipping liquid chemicals by tankcars, tank truck and in drums. Among the products to be handled are hydrochloric acid, carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene and methylene chloride.

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Victor Executive Assistant

Russell N. Bell has been appointed an executive assistant by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. Mr. Bell had been superior of inorganic chemical research at Victor's laboratories in Chicago Heights since 1949. During his career with the company he had been a control chemist, technical service chemist, research chemist and a specialist in microscopy.

General Chemical Appoints Walker to Refrigerants Post

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced that Dr. Walter O. Walker, dean of the division of research and industry at the University of Miami, Miami, Fla., has been appointed research consultant to the company on its line of "Genetron" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants.

The current activities of Dr. Walker and his staff at the university will be concentrated on helping solve common problems of refrigeration engineers and service men involving fluorine refrigerants. Dr. Walker's program with General Chemical also will involve long-range basic research studies.

Synthetic Gem Imports Are Called Unfair to Linde

Importation of synthetic star sapphires and rubies into the United States would be embargoed under recommendations made to President Eisenhower by a majority of the Tariff Commission in a preliminary report made public last week.

By a vote of three to two the commission held that the imports constitute unfair methods of competition because they were made by a patented process discovered and owned by Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The majority ruled that the effect of the unfair methods of competition constituted substantial injury to an economically operated industry.

The minority members of the commission took issue with the finding of unfair competition, and contended that the commission had acted prematurely in view of a suit brought by the importer which is now pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, seeking a declaratory judgment on the validity of the Linde patent.

Nat'l Aniline Makes Rieck Hopewell Fiber Plant Mgr.

John J. Rieck, manager of the nylon project of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will be manager of the new Chesterfield synthetic fiber plant located in Hopewell and the Bermuda Hundred area of Chesterfield County, Va. Mr. Rieck, who will be in charge of all Chesterfield plant operations, has moved to the Richmond area. A former assistant plant manager at National Aniline's Buffalo, N. Y., plant, he has had twenty years' service with the company.

DuPont Sets Up New Unit

The creation of a planning division of the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and the appointment of Edgar A. Thronson, formerly an assistant director of research, as manager of the division, have been announced. The new division, which will function for the entire department, takes over the work previously done by the planning section of the research division.

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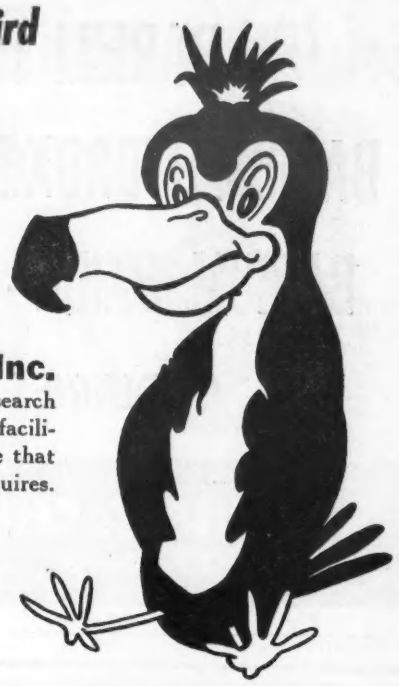

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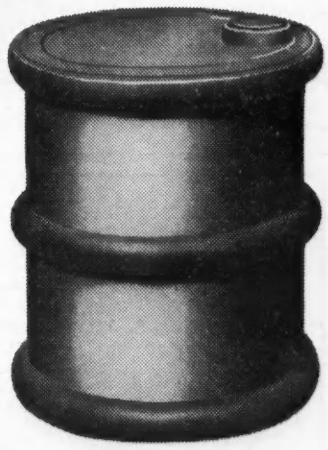

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Bolivia, Argentina Sign A New Trade Agreement

Bolivia and Argentina signed a new trade agreement last month envisioning an exchange of trade between the two nations of $9,000,000 each way annually. It was the fourth such agreement negotiated by Argentina under its program to increase its influence in other Latin American countries by means of so-called agreements of "economic union," according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The program provides first for adoption of a general treaty of economic union to be followed by establishment of bi-national councils of economic union which are given broad authority to discuss and recommend means of achieving closer economic coordination between the two countries. The importance of the system, it was explained, is not found in any immediate undertaking under the initial agreements, but rather in the establishment of agencies which will meet periodically and will be available in the future to facilitate whatever task of economic coordination may be desired at the moment. Such agreements have been made with Chile, Paraguay and Ecuador, in addition to Bolivia.

Under the latest agreement, Bolivia is to export petroleum, tin, timber and various other mineral and forest products. In return Argentina will supply cattle, wheat, wool, quebracho extract and other agricultural and animal products. Other features of the agreement include a commitment of Argentina toward additional investment in the completion of a railway in Bolivia, the reciprocal concession of free transit privileges, and the concession by Argentina of free port privileges to Bolivia.

'Freon' Refrigerants Sales Office Set Up in New York

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has set up a New York office to handle sales of "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and miscellaneous products, and has named Warren L. Hotmer sales supervisor in charge.

In other changes affecting the wholesale refrigerants group, duPont has transferred Francis E. Cooper from Cleveland, Ohio, to the New York territory as a sales representative, and has named William H. Brown, jr., to take over Mr. Cooper's former territory. Assisting Mr. Hotmer in the new office will be Conde B. Keogh and M. J. Coppola. Donald W. Nesbitt, jr., will move from Richmond, Va., to the Seattle, Wash., territory, and M. Brooks Jackson will become a sales representative in the Roanoke, Va., area. Mr. Hotmer joined duPont in 1939 in the New York office of the fabrics and finishes department. He was transferred to the kinetic chemicals division three years ago.

Ansul Opens Chicago Office

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has established a Chicago office for its industrial chemicals sales division, located at 662 North Dearborn street. The office will be headed by John R. Galloway, who was formerly with International Latex Corporation, Dover, Del., in a research and development capacity. Prior to that, he was with B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, in development and production work. The new Chicago office will handle midwestern distribution of Ansul's industrial grade sulfur dioxide, methyl chloride and fine organic chemicals.

Sharples Chemicals Appoints Two in Its Sales Organization

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, has named Melbourne P. Binns senior salesman for the St. Louis, Mo., territory, and John R. Pfann sales analyst. Mr. Binns joined Sharples in 1952 as a member of the market development staff. In his new assignment, he will report to the manager of the company's western regional sales office in Chicago. Mr. Pfann was formerly a sales assistant with Sharples. He joined the company after serving two years as a sales-service chemist in the Marshall laboratories of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds J. W. Conyers, jr., who has been transferred to the market development department.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index recorded 110.86 last week, compared with 110.77 in the preceding period. A decline in the price of Chilean sodium nitrate was made effective, the first revision since September 1, 1953. While no announcement was made regarding the decline, the trade was inclined to believe it was an attempt to place the market in a more favorable position to compete with other basic fertilizer chemicals. The major domestic producer will meet port competition but will not change the plant price. The only other important price change was in menhaden meal and scrap where an advance was recorded. The uplift was attributed to a fair demand, no excess available tonnage and to the fact that the production season is nearing its end. Users of castor pomace bid $3 abolve the last sale price without dislodging any first-hand stocks.

Demand for ammonium nitrate shipments continued slow and there is a considerable amount of material being placed in storage. Anhydrous ammonia is also feeling the effect of the off-season and supplies are increasing with the tone of the market a bit soft. Ammonium sulfate is in better supply than a month ago with demand spotty, particularly in the midwest. Normal superphosphate shipments remained seasonal. Triple stocks have increased. Potassium muriate is moving at about the same level as a year ago with no shortage in sight. Nitrogenous process tankage remained tight and as scarce as castor pomace.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Although one of the large producers has advanced the price to $88 per ton, there are others who named $85 per ton in tankers with freight equalization. From some sources it was reported that the supply is steadily increasing and the tone of the market was described as soft.

Ammonium Nitrate—Refusal of buyers to build up inventories at this period of the year has forced buyers to place a lot of material in storage. It appears that consumers are not eager to invest in inventories at present.

Ammonium Sulfate—Market position firm in most of the eastern and southwestern areas but not so strong in the midwest. Both coke-oven and synthetic remained available although coke-oven production at present is running below normal. No price changes have been announced and some producers do not look for any price revisions over the remainder of the year. According to trade reports, Korea is expected to come into the market for a round lot late this month.

Bone Meal—Market firm with stockfed demand active. There was not much available tonnage for prompt shipment. Sellers named $62 to $65 per ton for bags in carlots f.o.b. works for domestic steamed.

Castor Pomace—At present the market is a nominal affair. Buyers have offered $30 per ton on a carlot basis which is $3 above the last sale without dislodging any first hand stocks.

Dried Blood—Remained quiet and about steady. Local sellers named $8 per unit of ammonia, compared with $8.25 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden production season is nearing its close, the termination depending upon weather conditions. Stocks are not excessive and prices are higher with prompt shipments held at $135 per ton for meal and $130 for scrap, Baltimore area.

Hoof Meal—Moderate trading was reported at the late advance and the market closed the week steady at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock — Domestic contract shipments have not exceeded seasonal dimensions. Mixers are slow in taking on superphosphate and acidulators are in no particular hurry to increase production at the present time. As previously stated the scarcity of ocean freights has restricted the export movement.

Potassium Muriate — Deliveries described as fair and about on a level with a year ago, and about the same tonnage in storage. Gradual improvement in shipments is expected to take place during this quarter. The foreign market is said to show a satisfactory degree of balance.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices have been reduced by the major importer of Chilean nitrate to $47.75 per short ton for bulk and to $51.25 per ton for 100 pound paper bags. These prices are for shipment in carlot quantities f.o.b. cars at port warehouse. For less than carlots shipped by rail 50c. per ton is added to the carlot price plus drayage, if any, from the port warehouse to railroad station. For deliveries to trucks in any quantity add 50c. per ton to the carlot prices, plus applicable terminal use charge. For deliveries to boats at port warehouse, the actual per ton expense incurred by the seller in excess of the normal rail carlot loading charge will be added to the carload prices, plus applicable terminal use charge. Cost of fertilizer tax tags and attaching, if required will be for buyer's account. Whenever the price of any other sodium nitrate plus applicable carload rail freight to destination is lower than that provided above, the seller reserves the right to make adjustments in the price for Chilean sodium nitrate. The major domestic producer will meet competition at the port price but the price at producing plant will remain unchanged.

Superphosphate — Producers described the current movement of normal as seasonal and in some instances a bit above the average set a year ago. Demand, however, is not taxing production and buyers are not finding stocks a problem. Supplies of triple are long at present with productio nincreased and demand moderate. No price changes have been mentioned for either grade.

Tankage — Stockfeed demand rather spotty but sufficient to sustain former prices. Sellers quoted the New York market at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago named $8.

Price Trends

Advanced

Menhaden meal, $2 per ton.
Scrap, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Sodium nitrate, Chilean, $1.75 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
110.86	110.77	110.36	113.56

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Only minor changes were noted in the local fertilizer market over the week as inorganic materials continued to show some gain and organic items remained soft. Movements of 11/48 grade ammonium phosphate were off whereas sales of 16/20 grade continued at good level. Trading in blood meal was very slow. Tankage, witnessing some interest in view of forthcoming contracts, was still expected to dip somewhat below the current $5.75 quotation. No sales of castor pomace were reported due to shortage of supplies. The market was steady and unchanged for domestic fish meals at $2.20 per unit of protein, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Pesticides

Procurement bids were in the market for odd lots of DDT for export including 75 percent wettable and technical. The bids came from GSA. The low on a recent bid for 29,000 pounds of wettable 75 percent was 23.20c. per pound f.a.s. west coast port. Later bids to be opened this month included 50,000 pounds of technical and 75,000 pounds of wettable 75 percent. The domestic market was seasonally quiet in DDT and BHC, in fact there was no unusual activity in any of the important synthetics. The botanicals were also quiet. Pyrethrum liquid 20 to one was steady at $8.35 per gallon for volume lots. The flowers fine ground were priced at 45c. per pound for 0.9 percent and 65c. for powdered 1.3 percent. Cube root (rotenone) while quiet was firm at 25c. per pound on spot.

2,4-D Acid—July production was placed at 2,267,986 pounds (partly estimated), compared with 3,058,983 in June and 1,440,373 pounds in July last year. Output of 2,4-D acid, esters and salts was 1,414,125 pounds in July, against 2,412,404 in the preceding month, and 1,512,635 in July 1953. July production of acid equivalent of 2,4-D acid esters and salts was 1,098,454 pounds, compared with 1,828,497 in June and 1,185,047 pounds in July 1953.

2,4,5-T—Production during July amounted to 262,390 pounds (partly estimated), compared with 209,435 in June and 488,035 pounds in July last year.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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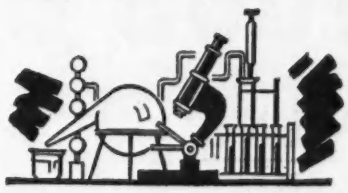

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40% Wettable Powder
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Butyl Ester of 245-T Technical
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Iso-octyl Ester of 245-T Technical

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Butyl Ester 2,4-D Non-Emulsifiable Oil Base (6 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (4 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for solvents and diluents was devoid of price changes over the past week while demand was said to range from moderate to very good. Industrial demand was seen rising slightly. There appeared no immediate possibility of a squeeze on supplies. Sales of partial aromatic solvents were holding up quite well, although production remained considerably ahead of demand. The price structure, as yet, has remained firm. Industrial demand for toluol was seen moving upward slightly, while military requirements remained substantially unchanged. The European export market has suffered considerably from competition from iron-curtain countries, it was stated.

Consumer demand for mineral spirits was well sustained, but was not sufficiently pressing to strain supplies of either regular or specially refined material. Shipments of hexane have picked up over the past week, under the influence of the new oilseed crop. Demand from processors in southern growing states was expected to remain heavy for the balance of the crop year. In some instances, processors have taken shipments after working from inventories in the months previous.

Propane and butane sales were maintained steadily after the increase on October 1 in the New York harbor and the group three areas. Most resellers were either buying actively or approaching the point where they would reorder in considerable amounts. Demand was still met easily. Wax prices were steady and market interest described as active. This remained a tight market. Most suppliers were shipping right from production.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners Naphtha — Sales continued quite active over the past week, with demand at all levels of supply rated as easily comparable with that of the past months. Even though the summer months usually produce the year's most stimulated demand, the past thirty days have shown no sizable drop in consumption. Sales now were expected to continue at a spirited tempo for the balance of the year, according to industry sources. Prices were maintained evenly and there appeared extremely little possibility of immediate changes.

Hexane—Shipments have picked up over the past week under the influence of the new oilseed crop. Demand from processors in southern growing states was expected to remain heavy for the balance of the crop year. The higher moisture content in some of this year's oilseeds, notable flaxseed, was reported to have affected the level of consumption of extraction solvents. In some instances, processors have taken shipments in the past week after working from inventories for the preceding six to nine months, it was stated. Earlier prices for both hexane and heptane remained in effect.

Lacquer Diluent — While consumption has recently been fairly active, it has failed to move material in sufficient quantities to strain supplies. Consuming industries were expected to remain active in the market for the balance of the year, with a fairly good sales showing the result.

Mineral Spirits—Consumer demand kept up a steady pace over the past week, leading industry observers to expect a good final quarter. The market was, nevertheless, amply supplied. Shipments went out at unchanged prices for regular and specially refined material.

Partial Aromatics—Sales of the wide range of partial aromatics offered on the market were reported to be holding up pretty well, although production outstripped demand, according to most sources. Most producers appeared to feel that if present selling volume and current prices all held steady for the balance of the year, they would make a satisfactory showing.

Toluol—A slight pickup in demand was noted in some directions over the past ten days. The greatest part of current consumption came from industrial users, because the government's requirements remained comparatively small. Some industry sources stated that the market was becoming more and more competitive, with any substanard material on the market seeking its own level. The export market has suffered considerably from competition from iron curtain countries, it was reported. This competition has been offset to some extent by an expanding market in European countries, but the Soviet-bloc competition has nevertheless hurt some exporters, it was stated. The effect of this situation has reportedly been felt in markets from the Scandinavian countries down to Italy.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
104.75	104.75	104.40	105.37

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 25 totaled 272,574,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 272,695,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 121,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,115,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 994,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Prices for propane and butane were steady after moving upward on October 1 in the New York and in the group three area. Sales continued to pick up along seasonal lines, with most resellers either buying actively or approaching the point where they would have to reorder in considerable amounts. Supplies were still adequate in most areas to meet demand. Material in underground storage, together with continuing high production, was expected to avert for the foreseeable future acute shortages in most areas.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Consumers maintained a very active demand which, when coupled with the limited production of material, helped maintain a very evenly balanced market. There was little if any excess material available, and producers' inventories were currently reported running quite low. As long as lube oil production remained limited, wax production could be expected to stay only about on a level with demand. Prices were quite steady.

Paraffin—Crude scale and refined grades held their own, pricewise. Interest has been quite good, but failed to show any sharp increase, it was stated. The price structure maintained a strong tone and appeared quite stable at present levels. Export demand was reported as showing little change in the past fifteen-day period.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatums—Producers reported that no difficulty was encountered in moving their output. The outlook was said by some sources to be a bit static, in so far as rising demand in the balance of the year was concerned. However, with sales currently holding up quite well, the industry expected to show a good year by the end of the next quarter if sales were maintained at their present level. Prices remained steady as previously quoted.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles—Solvents and diluents witnessed good demand during the week with supplies adequate to meet all requirements. Listings remained firm and unchanged. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners listed at 20.4c. per gallon, same basis.

The supply and demand position of high melting point paraffin waxes continued in balance. Production remained at a good level with prices firm and unchanged. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices listed .0755, 1685 and .084 per pound, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Cyanamid Lab Director

James R. Wellman has been named director of American Cyanamid Company's new paper chemicals application laboratory in Chicago. Since 1945 Mr. Wellman had served as the technical service representative in the midwest for the paper chemicals department. Prior to that he was chief chemist for Port Huron Sulphite & Paper Company.

Victor Chemical Adds Salesman In Michigan and Ohio Territory

C. J. Darkins has been appointed sales representative for the states of Michigan and Ohio by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. Mr. Darkins will have his headquarters in Detroit, Mich. He has been associated with Victor since 1952.

Enjay Company Paramins, Sales Division Posts Filled

The appointment of P. L. Richards as assistant sales manager of the alcohol and chemical division and G. M. Herbert as assistant manager of the Paramins Division has been announced by Enjay Company, New York.

Mr. Richards joined Standard Oil Development Company in 1937. He was subsequently concerned with pilot plant development work on new catalytic refining processes and served as a research group head in the development of heavy duty lubricating oil additives for use by the armed forces. In 1946 he transferred to the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company as coordinator of additives manufacture and later as coordinator for alcohols and chemicals. He became technical service coordinator for Enjay in 1950 and, prior to his present appointment, served as assistant sales manager.

Mr. Herbert has been technical service representative with Enjay since 1949. He joined Standard Oil Development Company in 1946 in fuels and lubricants research.

Cuban-Canadian Petroleum Buys Part Interest in Echeverria Field

Cuban-Canadian Petroleum Company of Cuba, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the American Leduc Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, has announced the purchase of a 50 percent interest on a checkerboard basis in the Echeverria field, first commercially-productive oil field in Cuba. The rights, covering 15,000 acres were acquired from Petroleria Jatabonico, original grantees of the concession in Camaguey Province.

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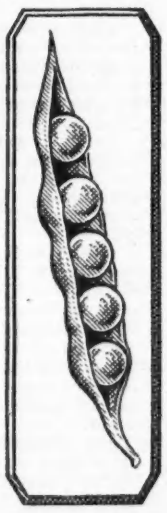

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

No price movement was reported in the market for industrial organics last week. There was a little scattered price shading in markets where there had been such activity in past weeks. However, the general tone of most materials was towards firmer prices. No advances were momentarily expected, but expanding demand has had the affect of securing some prices at their officially quoted levels.

General solvent demand continued to run along quite well. Expansion was seen in many directions. Part of the losses due to model changeovers in the automobile industry were being made up as production was coming back in. There was still more to look for from that direction.

Alcohol moved well to solvents and for chemical end-uses. Production capacity was easily able to keep astride the demand, but the market was mostly called satisfactory. Prices were steady. Fermentation butyl alcohol was moving relatively well and holding to its pace. Producers could still handle a little more business. Butyl and ethyl acetates were going to lacquer accounts at a better clip in recent weeks. Demand still wasn't heavy. There has been more call for these materials and many other organics as a result of the local trucking situation. Some consumer apathy for the potentiality of a metropolitan strike threat was also developing.

Mixed and primary synthetic amyl alcohol were moving very well, as was the technical acetate. Fermentation grades of acetate and the alcohol were still short. Dibutylamine was moving very well. Call for formaldehyde was good. Paraformaldehyde moved well at its own level. The glycerine market was unchanged. Demand for refined was good. Methanol was in a steadier position due to a transition of influence by industrial demand rather than the antifreeze business. PE was enjoying better activity from resins.

Alcohol—Producers indicated that the market for this material was relatively firm. Demand has improved during the past month or more from many different directions. Prices were now considered firm at current levels. The price structure had been weak earlier in the year, but a reasonably good demand has firmed up the tone since then. A number of producers reported good call from solvent outlets, chemical uses, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Production capacity was sufficient to handle all present needs and was expected to be able to cope with future calls.

Amyl Acetate—Fermentation material derived from fusel oil continued in tight supply because of the lack of oil. Synthetic technical material was moving very well. Price schedules of this acetate were firm at former quotations. No revisions in the price structure were looked for.

Amyl Alcohol—Synthetic material derived from pentane was moving very well in certain grades. Mixed amyls and primary amyl alcohol were receiving the bulk of the orders. Demand for these grades was very strong, part of which was the result of a recent pickup. It was felt that some of the current buying may have come from consumer desire to prepare their inventories in the event that a trucking strike develops in the east. Part of the call was also attributed to consumers who could not get stocks of fusel oil derived amyls. The short supply of fusel oil has long been the cause of a shortage of amyl alcohol and acetate from this source.

Prices of synthetic material were firm at previous levels. Secondary synthetic amyl was in good supply. A little pickup in movement was anticipated for sec-synthetic.

Butyl Alcohol—The market for normal fermentation material was generally considered to be firm. Producers were moving nearly as much as they produced each month. Price schedules have remained stable at current levels.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
132.06	132.06	132.06

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Some added consuming interest had been seen in recent weeks due to the threatened metropolitan truck strikes, which have been postponed twice. A flurry of activity was felt by many different chemicals because of this situation. However, some sources stated that a number of consumers have reached the point of being apathetic about future strike possibilities. Consequently, they are not buying to hedge against a potential tieup.

Primary butyl alcohol production in July totaled 16,087,596 pounds, while output in June amounted to 16,728,441 pounds, and production during July, 1953, was 13,263,596 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Butyl Acetate—A fairly good call was reported for this ester. Producers indicated that demand picked up a bit in September and continued to improve so far this month. More activity was anticipated as the automobile industry got back into full operation after model changeovers were completed. General solvent activity was expected to be quite good during the last quarter. No price revisions have been reported or were anticipated. Adequate supplies were readily available for consumer needs.

Carbon Disulfide—Production in July amounted to 38,714,264 pounds, whereas June output was 35,854,539 pounds, and production in July of last year totaled 45,560,529 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Production in July totaled 22,333,588 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. In comparison, June output was 19,825,382 pounds, and July production last year was 26,042,516 pounds.

Dibutylamine—Producers indicated that activity in this market was going very well. Demand moved a good volume right out. Production was sufficient to cope with incoming orders. No shortages were anticipated. Prices remained steady at former quotations. The current price was 53c. per pound in tankcars, 55c. per pound in carlots, and 56c. per pound in less than carlots.

Dichloropentanes—No sign of a pickup in demand was noted in this market. Producers indicated that supplies were readily available for all expected consumption requirements. Activity had been higher for these solvents when engine cleaner carbon remover business was at its peak. However, the market loosened up when that outlet quieted down. It was added that there was anticipation that a little pickup in buying was likely to come from use in paint removers. The volume is not going to be as much as carbon removers took, it was said. But, it meant that the market was going to be more active than it is currently.

Diethylethanolamine—A fairly steady call for the material kept sales at an even level. The volume was not large, but most of the business was in its use as a pharmaceutical intermediate such as for procaine penicillin. More activity was looked for in the colder months as penicillin production and use picks up, it was said. Supplies were good enough to fill current consumption requirements.

Ethyl Acetate—Producers indicated that there has been a reasonably good advance in consumption requirements during the past several weeks. Activity from lacquer accounts was improving and expected to expand further as industrial finishing operations gain momentum in this quarter.

July production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) was 5,376,454 pounds, as against June output totaling 6,038,878 pounds and 7,343,426 pounds in July, 1953, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Ethylethanolamine—A source indicated that the mixed alkyl aminoethanols were beginning to respond to greater sales emphasis. The market was gradually growing, but still was not significantly large. Competition was with emulsifiers, particularly in the field of waxes, it was said. Prices held firm at the 40½c. per pound level in tankcars, 42½c. per pound level in carlots, and 43½c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities for these mixed materials.

Formaldehyde — Producers indicated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

that the overall call in this market was rather good. In the east, the major consuming outlet was in synthetic resins and that demand has picked up nicely in recent weeks. On the west coast, the plywood industry commands a good deal of attention in this market because the glues used in bonding operations call for a large volume of formaldehyde. When the strike in the plywood industry was over last month and workers got back on the job, demand for the aldehyde picked up once again and inventories temporarily held during the shutdown were cut down. Currently activity from all directions looked good, sources said. Prices were steady and firm.

Formaldehyde production in July totaled 68,801,879 pounds, compared with June output of 86,262,555 pounds and July, 1953, production of 96,224,724 pounds. The figures are from Tariff Commission statistics and are on the basis of 37 percent by weight.

Glycerine—No significant changes were noted or anticipated in this market. Producers were moving a good volume of material out at regular intervals. Demand from synthetic resins was felt to be improving along with a generally improved resin demand. The changes have not been startling, but gradual and steady increases were felt from various consuming outlets for refined material since the beginning of September. Some trade sources expressed the feeling that they were still looking for more business than has been evident so far.

Movement of refined grades was also to pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, toothpaste, cellophane and explosives. The latter, not entirely dependent upon defense spending, has supplied good interest because of all of the construction, such as road building programs, and mining operations. The entire picture left many producers with the feeling that a well rounded demand would be sustained for the rest of the year.

The price structure of the glycerine market has remained unaltered. Synthetic production has contributed stability to the market with its steady output at a good level and firm price. Refined grades derived from domestic crudes, or captive imports, were not likely to go up above the synthetic schedules currently. Further, glycerine's competition with other polyols in resin outlets acted as a buffer to and advance too, it was felt. Crude glycerine prices held in line during the time that it was the shortest because refiners felt the crudes were at a "ceiling" for the going refined price. There have been a little more crudes being imported, but not enough to influence a cut in supplier's prices. Thus, schedules for refined and crude grades, byproduct and synthetic, showed no real tendency to move in either direction.

Methanol—No significant changes were noted in this market. Producers indicated that most of the antifreeze business has been contracted and is out of the way now. Hence, industrial demand held at firmer influence on the market. It was felt that the position was steadier under industrial demand than it was with antifreeze influences.

Methylamines—There was no significant change in the market for mono-, di- and tri--methylamines. Suppliers were selling a steady volume of these isomers at a regular pace. No particular advances in buying interest were anticipated. Price schedules were unchanged from previous listings. Supplies were readily available to fill all consumption needs.

Nitroparaffins—Demand for these materials continued to outstrip production capacity. Supplies were not expected to be anything less than short before the latter part of next year when new production facilities come into the market and relieve the situation. Price schedules for these solvents was unchanged. Nitromethane was at 25c. per pound in drums of less than carlot lots. Nitroethane was also at 25c. per pound for drum quantities. 1-Nitropropane was at 23¼c. per pound in drums, and 2-nitropropane was at 24¾c. per pound in drums, while the tankcar price was 22¾c. per pound.

Para-formaldehyde—This market was smaller in volume than the formaldehyde market. However, producers reported relatively good activity for para. Both the powder and the flake material have their own market to which they are moving at a steady rate. Prices were unchanged and not expected to be revised in the near future.

Producers noted some added buying for para and formaldehyde as well as for other organics due to repeated threats of a trucking tieup in the metropolitan area. In some markets it has meant a heavy surge in business, according to individual suppliers. For other items, the situation has not made much difference. Specific producers of organics varied in their appraisal of the strike threat on demand, seeming to indicate that the affect varied with the customer and the product. Some buyers were inclined to hedge, and other buyers were more willing to let something happen first before they did anything about it.

Pentaerythritol—Producers were generally agreed that activity in the current market was much better than it was two months ago. Demand from resins picked up in September and has carried through this month at a well sustained rate. Sales were expected to continue to expand as business levels gained momentum. Prices were well established at former quotations. Ample stocks of PE were obtainable for current consumer requirements.

A source stated that it was not exactly clear how much of present strong inquiries were motivated by consumer desire to build an inventory hedge against future strike possibilities. Some such buying was still going on, it was felt. While, in other instances, consumers have given up the idea of constantly improving their inventory position for a truck strike that never developed. Nevertheless, many trade members will keep a watchful eye on developments in the controversy through this week.

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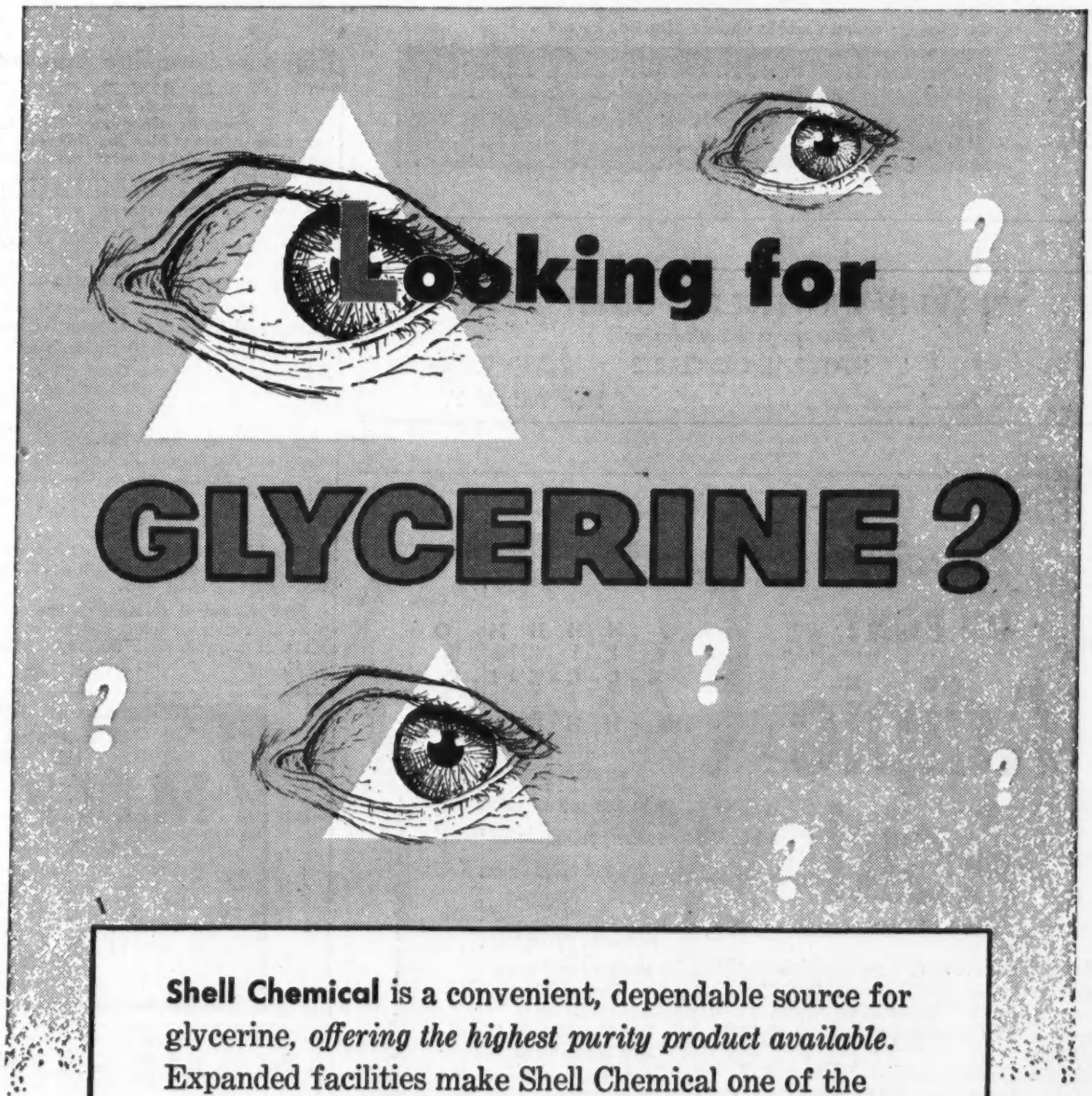

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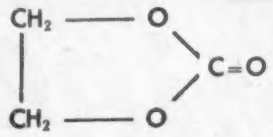

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DuPont Camphor Expert Retires After Forty Years

George T. Barnhill, jr., widely known in the synthetic camphor and alcohol trade, has retired after almost forty years with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmintgon, Del.

Mr. Barnhill's first assignment with duPont was in the Hopewell, Va., plant as assistant to the purchasing agent in the engineering department. The following year he was transferred to the Wilmington office in the works supplies section and three years later he was named assistant manager in charge of materials. In 1921 he was transferred to the dyestuffs department, now the organic chemicals department, as manager of the works supplies section and later was made special assistant to the production manager.

In 1932, when duPont began making synthetic camphor, he was placed in charge of sales. He became sales manager of special products intermediates for the organic chemicals department in 1941. Later that year he was appointed director of sales for the alcohol division. Following the discontinuance of the manufacture and sale of alcohol by duPont at the end of 1952, Mr. Barnhill had charge of the negotiations which led to the sale of duPont's aromatics business to Rhodia, Inc., during the early part of 1954.

Lummus Company Appoints

The appointment of Dr. Raymond C. Johnson as an associate on the technical staff of Lummus Company, New York, has been announced. Dr. Johnson, who will have as his primary responsibility the development, coordination and supervision of all activities involving work in the company's laboratories, was formerly vice-president in charge of research for the Anthracite Institute, with which he had been associated since 1942. Previously, he was with the Bureau of Mines.

Ringwood Chemical Opens Office In Chicago; Adds to Sales Staff

Ringwood Chemical Corporation, Ringwood, Ill., has established a sales office in Chicago and has added Robert Hyndman to its sales staff. The new Chicago office is located at 120 South LaSalle street. Mr. Hyndman has joined Ringwood after four years with Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Trade Briefs

Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn., has added Cyril M. Comar to its medical staff.

Dow Chemical Company's Texas Division at Freeport, Tex., has added J. W. Hays as a production development engineer.

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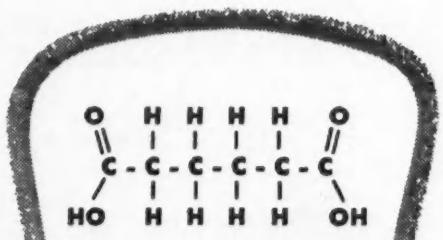

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry has improved for textile and leather chemicals, though actual trading was moderate and restricted to prompt requirements. Prices remained unchanged and were generally steady. The only change occurred in potato starch for shipment from Maine, which declined fractionally.

Increased production of potato starch in Maine brought out selling pressure and carlots were lower, while the Idaho market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Trading in Brazilian tapioca flour continued quiet. Offers of new crop for shipment were more liberal but buyers showed only light interest in replacements. Siamese replacements also were inactive with consumers taking moderate lots for spot delivery. Demand for corn starch and dextrin has improved for prompt delivery. Sago flour on spot was in fair request, while interest in replacements was reported slow.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials continued confined to immediate shipment, with actual trading limited. Offerings were liberal for most materials. Primary markets were quotably unchanged, and fairly steady.

Production of cotton broad woven fabrics in the second quarter was 2 percent smaller than the first and 6 percent below the second quarter last year. April-June production totaled 2,451,487,000 yards, compared with 2,512,469,000 in the first quarter and 2,609,950,000 in April-June last year. Duck and allied fabrics scored the sharpest decline, with output placed at 54,932,000 yards against 60,690,000 in the first quarter and 70,914,000 during second quarter last year. Print cloth yarn goods production totaled 1,007,697,000,000 yards, against 988,751,000 in the first quarter and 1,006,044,000 in the second quarter in 1953.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Potato starch, Maine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
94.56	94.56	94.60	98.73

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady improvement was noted in demand for prompt needs. Deliveries against contracts were in better request. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Acetate — Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Buying interest continued of fair volume, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were higher for sulfonated tallow, other varieties were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consumers increased demand for prompt delivery. Market was steady. All grades were held at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.85 per 100 pounds, paper bags carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Steady demand was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.25 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 892,000 bushels to 14,537,000 bushels for the week ending October 1, compared with 7,991,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Department of Agriculture will support grower prices of 1954-crop corn at an average of $1.62 per bushel in an officially designated commercial corn producing area and at $1.22 outside that area. The support rate for the 1953 crop was $1.60 per bushel. Only corn growers who complied with acreage allotments in the commercial area are eligible for price supports.

Egg Albumin—Buying interest was more active, with business improved for prompt delivery. Market was quotably unchanged. Flake was quoted at $1.27 to $1.29 per pound and powder at $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, depending upon quantity. Fair demand was reported for the technical grade. Prices were maintained at 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Consumers stepped up demand for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged at $1.04 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Shipments of starch from Maine were freer and lower. Carlots were reduced to 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills for prompt shipment. Trading was still moderate, chiefly for actual needs. The Idaho market was unchanged and steady at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and ½c. less for shipment to eastern points. The local market remained unchanged at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity Sago Flour-Take from overmatter.

Tapioca Flour—Slow trading for new crop Brazilian flour resulted in freer offers for shipment. Prompt shipments were available at 8½c. per pound, carlots exdock. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Good quality Siamese also was held at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Ordinary vegetable-tanned leather insoles in shoes lasted about 70 percent longer when retanned with basic aluminum acetate (an alum) in Department of Agriculture tests of the process. Chemists of the Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with a private tannery proved that successful commercial production of alum-retanned insoles is possible by adapting the process to normal tannery operations. The leather, first tanned in the usual way with vegetable extracts, is retanned by adding alum to other materials being drummed into it in the tanner's oil wheel, or by dipping insoles into a solution of basic aluminum acetate. The chemical compound increases insole resistance to acid deterioration, moist heat, and molds.

Philadelphia postmen helped evaluate alum retannage by wearing 61 pairs of tests shoes on their daily rounds. The shoes were fitted with the customary vegetable-tanned insole in one shoe and an alum-retanned insole in the other. After the original outsoles and two resoles had been worn through—about 9 to 12 months wear—85 percent of the alum-treated insoles and 49 percent of the vegetable-tanned were still usable. No discomfort from the alum-treated leather was detected.

Chestnut Extract — Tanners continued to limit demand to actual needs. Prices were maintained for all grades. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was reported light. Shipments were unchanged and maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark — Quiet demand continued for all grades. Shipments, however, were held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Buying interest was still light, chiefly for nearby. Prices were without change. J 1's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $42, and crushed J 1's, $62.50 per ton, same basis. Solid extract, 53 percent tannin was nominal at 7¼c. per pound, exdock plus duty and 50 percent tannin was quoted at 7c. per pound, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued light and confined to prompt delivery. Market was steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was officially quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle — Tanners interest in replacements was limited and confined to nearby shipment. Prices were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African was held at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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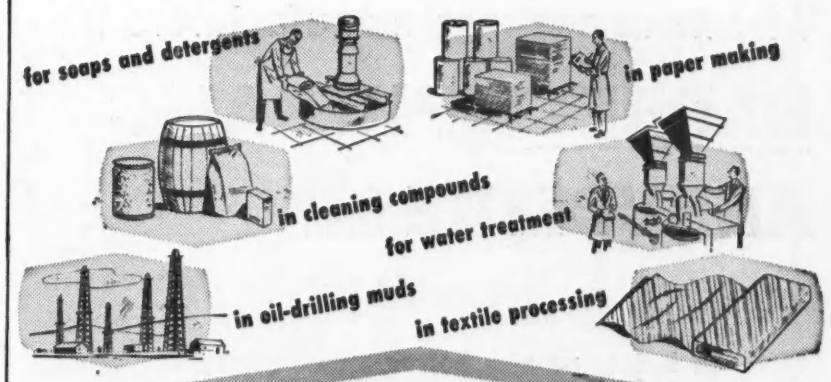

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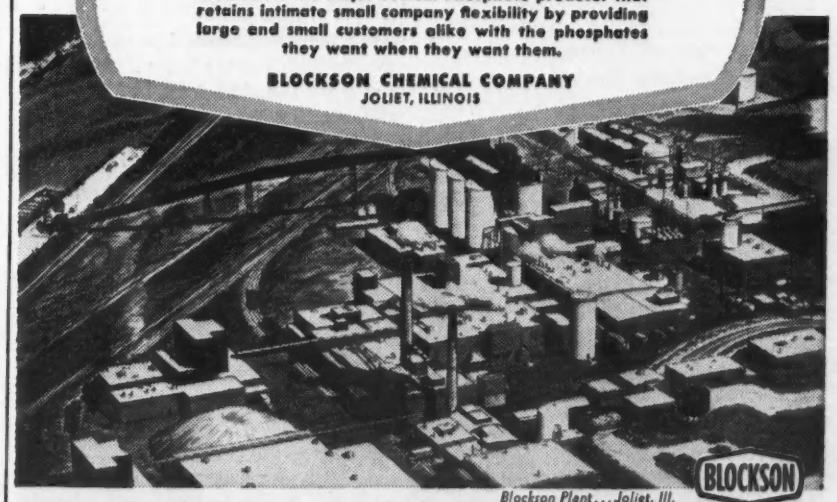

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- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
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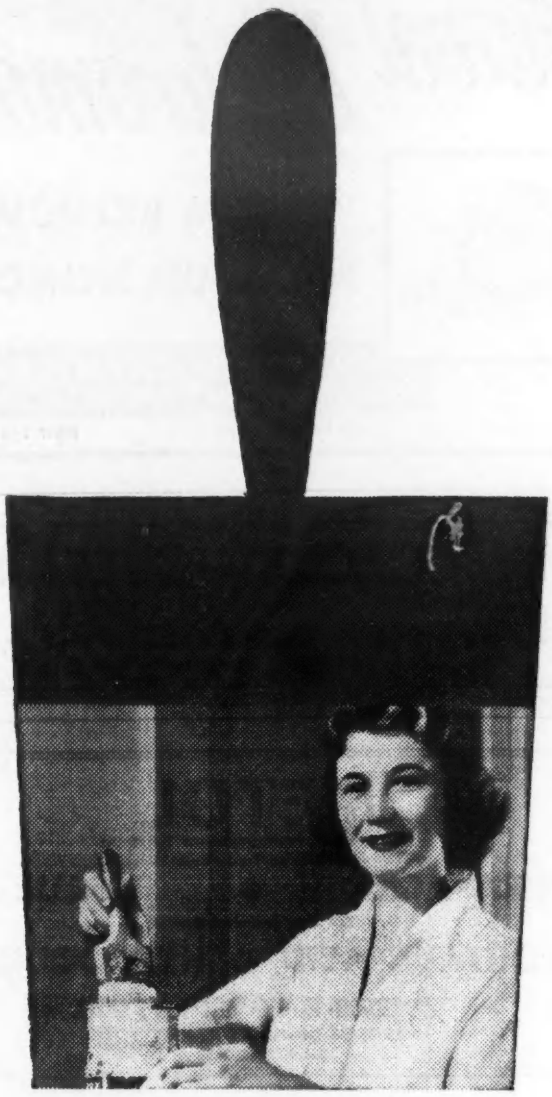

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Coal Chemicals

Prices were steady at previously quoted levels once again. No particular weakness has been noted in the price structure of any given market. At the same time, there has been little added strength to allow advances. Domestic crude naphthalene was one product upon which attention was focused. But, price schedules did not go up. The move had been suspected earlier by some trade sources, but, has not materialized and was not expected now.

Producers of intermediates felt that there was a general improvement in demand. Some items were still slow, but many have picked up notably. Among the basic products of the market, aromatic demand was constant and well sustained. Tar acids were enjoying some pickup.

The call for m-p-cresol domestically and for export has bolstered the cresol picture. Cresylic resins were also taking more cresols and cresylic acid in recent weeks. Synthetic phenol was moving slightly better and has shown a firmer tone in export prices. Phenolic resins were taking USP material in better quantity. Natural phenol in technical grades was "only very slightly improved." More business was hoped for in the natural grades.

Demand for aniline was good, both from rubber and from dyestuffs. b-Naphthol also enjoyed good call from the same outlets. Buying interest for Tobias acid was very good. Sulfanilic acid moved quite well. Anthraquinone felt results of slow call for vat dyes. Among rubber chemicals, MBTS has received excellent inquiries. September had been a very good period and October sales held up. Di-o-tolyguanidine, diphenylguanidine and MBT moved in moderate volume, as specialty accelerators replaced some of these general purpose accelerators, it was said. Monochlorobenzene was unchanged at a relatively slow pace. p-Nitroaniline was moving very well.

Steel operations during the week ending October 10 were scheduled to be at 70.4 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index of 104.5, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,678,000 tons, compared with actual output of 1,678,000 tons the prior week, 1,502,000 tons one month ago and 2,146,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.57	114.61

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—No significant change in the market for aromatics has taken place in the past week. Producers were moving all of their output without any difficulty. Demand was considered relatively good. Consumers were taking most of their contract commitments, but there was no evidence of consumers clamoring for benzol. Low production rates have been a big factor in maintaining the balance between supply and demand in this market. Prices held firm at previous levels.

Cresols—Continued good interest for meta-para fractions for export, aside for the sustained domestic call from tricresyl phosphate, kept general levels of interest for tar acids at a relatively good level. Demand from cresylic resins has also picked up somewhat. Producers' individual supply positions on some of the less active grades differed. But, the general picture given by most trade sources was fairly good. No price changes have come about, or were anticipated.

Trade sources indicated that there was good interest in m-p-cresol for export. It was reported that buying of meta for Europe was to the extent of 200 tons. The calls were for a resin grade material of 40-44 percent meta, it was said. This added interest has given the overall market picture a boost.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic producers continued to report a demand running somewhere between "fair" and "good." Activity from cresylic resins was generally felt to be relatively good and improving weekly. Where there was any soft spot for coaltar acid, it was usually in a grade not sought for resins. ADF cresylic acid was moving with regularity in a moderate volume. Importers felt that it was now a steady market with a stable price. Not too much additional call could be expected if prices were cut below the 75c. per gallon level that has been held for so long, it was felt.

Naphthalene—There have been no significant changes in this market. Demand for domestic crude was at a good level. Producers were moving about the same volume of material as they were last year at this time, it was said. Since then, production capacity has been increased, making activity appear less than it was. At the same time, actual production has been running at reduced speed because steel opertions were lower than last year. In recent weeks, steel output has begun to show a slight improvement. Nonetheless, there has been no indication that crude naphthalene output has pulled up enough to make much difference.

Aside from a steady volume of crude 78-degree material going to phthalic anhydride, there was movement of industrial refined material at a reasonable level for intermediate purposes. Imported crude material was in an unchanged market. Prices were firm at previous quotations. A fair amount of crude naphthalene was being imported with regularity. However, the imports were localized. It was felt that consumers who had to pay much freight, were more inclined to look for domestic material. The domestic price of 5c. per pound has given imported 78-degree strong enough competition to limit the latter to coastal areas, it was added.

Tar distillation and cokeoven production of crude naphthalene in July totaled 27,121,598 pounds, partly estimated, compared with June production of 29,874,213 pounds and July 1953 output of 24,328,976 pounds, Tariff Commission information relates.

A breakdown of the totals indicates tar distillers produced 19,079,884 pounds of the July amount (partly estimated), 20,613,882 pounds of the June figure (partly estimated) and 15,637,768 pounds in July of last year. Crude naphthalene production by cokeoven operators was 8,041,714 pounds in July, 9,260,331 pounds in June and 8,691,208 pounds in July 1953. In addition, tar distillers also produced 3,742,314 pounds of refined material in July, 5,136,669 pounds, partly estimated, in June and 6,065,197 pounds in July 1953.

Phenol—Domestic sources continued to report a fair volume of orders from phenolic resins. Buying interest for USP material was building up with the improvement in resin demand. Call for natural grades was still a bit weak. There was ample synthetic and natural material available for consumption.

Phenol has been exported all year, and sometimes at prices that were considered rather low for the market. However, a little more firmness was recognized by the fact that most sources were offering material for export at 15½c. per pound less 5 percent in drum carlot quantities it was said. The price had been lower in the summer, but since has followed the firmer trend in the market. It was evident that there was ample material available because domestic sources had to turn to export markets to keep their production moving. And, output has not been running at full capacity for the industry. Domestic prices held firm at previous levels.

Production of synthetic and natural phenol in July amounted to 30,449,756 pounds (partly estimated), compared with production of 35,166,161 pounds of these

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending October 8, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	784,904
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,368,688
Benzol	gals.	2,713,527
Coaltar	gals.	12,446,351
Creosote oil	gals.	695,201
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,917,509
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	20,183
Toluol	gals.	533,735
Xylol	gals.	142,404

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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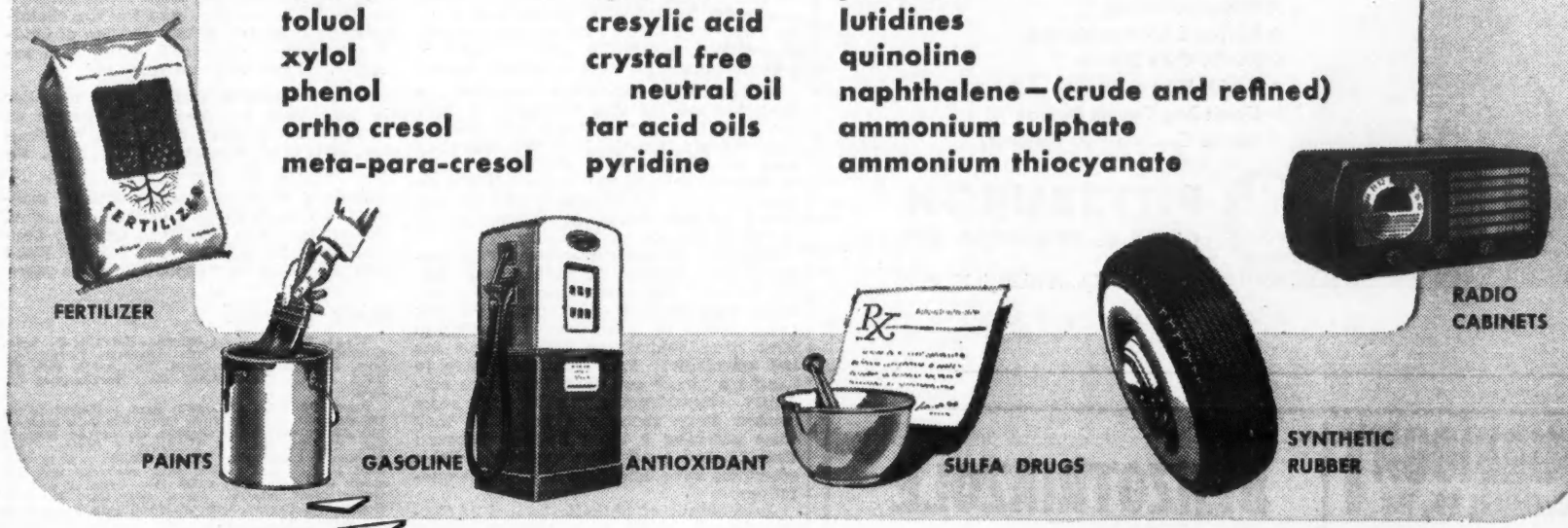

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technical and USP grades in June and 28,001,532 pounds in July of last year, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Toluol—Demand for aromatics was relatively good. Producers have been close to a balanced position during the past month or two. Output has not been up to capacity because of the low coking operations. Even though schedules in the steel industry were slowly rising there has been no noticeable improvement in light oil output, it was said.

Industrial consumers took current production off the market rather quickly. To some extent this was surprising when it is remembered that trade sources were concerned over the loss of military demand for toluol early in the year. Defense outlets at one time took approximately 70 percent of coaltar output and 90 percent of petroleum production. Since most of this consuming outlet is gone and prices have been maintained without drastic surpluses being built up, it appears that civilian buying did a good job of filling in the gap. It is frequently cited that the aromatic market would be oversupplied if steel operations were running full. Nevertheless, production figures for July of this year indicated that total output was slightly more than 3,000,000 gallons over July 1953 figures. Still there were no unwieldy surpluses.

A good volume of toluol and other aromatics found their way into export channels earlier in the year, but there was very little movement in that direction now. No surpluses have resulted. Steel operations have been picking up since the beginning of September and no surpluses of light oils have been noted. The last quarter was generally expected to be one of higher activity than the third, thus demand should expand with increasing output. Hence, it was felt that the market would continue to be good, unless production far outstrips expanding demand.

Xylol—A generally well sustained demand for this aromatic kept the market firm. Prices were steady where they were previously. Supplies have been a little snug overall; yet, consumers were not hard pressed for material. Coaltar xylol was traditionally short of the entire consumption need, when demand was good, due to the fact that so much less is produced compared with the other light oils. Sufficient petroleum xylol was obtainable to fill any gap left by coaltar xylol.

Dyes

Chrome, Blue Black R C.I. 202—Production in June totaled 98,164 pounds, whereas May output had been 92,943 pounds, according to figure received from the Tariff Commission. July figures were not available.

Direct Black EW C.I. 581—Total production of this dye, in commercial concentrations, was 436,938 pounds in July, compared with 485,279 pounds produced in June, Tariff Commission statistics relate.

Naphthol AS p-302—July output of this prototype amounted to 38,996 pounds, compared with June output of 48,496 pounds, figures received from the Tariff Commission indicate.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was good, producers indicated last week. A general pickup in interest for many intermediates from several different directions has been noted. One source said that the improvement has been gradual and consistent ever since June. A good part of current interest came from the rubber industry, while textile interest was also better. There was also movement for intermediate use in the production of aniline derivatives. Prices have held steady at former quotations. Production capacity was ample to handle the call.

Anthraquinone—This was one area of the market which has remained relatively slow. Although some improvement was being noted for textiles and other dyestuff intermediates demand for vat dyes has not shown much expansion. Prices held firm at previous postings. Supplies were ample for the number of inquiries.

Di-o-tolylguanidine — Producers indicated that certain outlets in the rubber industry were taking fairly steady volumes of this material. However, some of the specialty accelerators, such as the delayed action types, have been surplanting DOTG and other "old stand-bys" in the accelerator line. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide — Produers indicated that September had been a big month for MBTS. Demand was from the rubber industry where it is used

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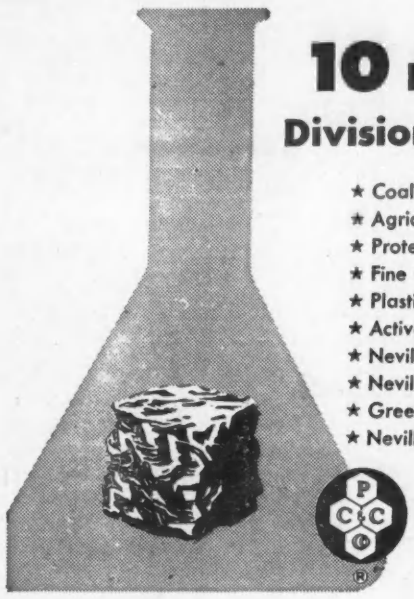

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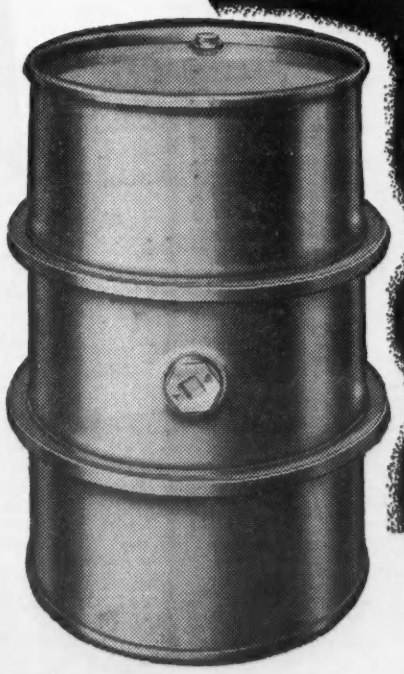

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as an accelerator. Evidently, activity from the rubber industry continued to be high and was expected to remain very good during the rest of this quarter. Prices were unchanged and not likely to change now, it was felt. Mercaptobenzothiazole has been moving largely to specialty uses in smaller volume than some other accelerators, it was said.

b-Naphthol—Very good demand was sustained in this market. Producers indicated that it was part of the overall improved intermediate picture. It was reported that demand for some items was rushing ahead, while a very few materials were still slow. Increased buying interest was noted from textile outlets and from the rubber industry. Prices were steady at previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to handle current needs.

p-Nitroaniline—Suppliers reported a good demand for this intermediate kept the market evenly balanced with production. Several sources indicated that they were not able to build any stocks ahead of demand because the movement was so good. Prices were firm at recently established listings, being 51½c. per pound for drum in l.c.l. quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers reported that demand for phthalic was getting better. Improvement in activity to a small extent from alkyd resins and a very good volume of movement in plasticizers have been behind the improvement for the anhydride. Producers were able to handle a larger call than they were currently experiencing, although some sources have recently stated that they were reaching a close balance between demand and production capacity. Price schedules have held firm at previous quotations.

July output of phthalic totaled 18,934,452 pounds (partly estimated), as against 19,652,020 pounds in June and 20,375,383 pounds produced in July, 1953, figures from the Tariff Commission relate.

Sulfanilic Acid — Producers said that activity in this market was very good. Sales were well sustained at good pace. Prices were firm and unchanged. Adequate supplies were available to fill incoming orders.

Tobias Acid—Producers indicated that current demand has created a good deal of activity in the market for this intermediate. Prices were steady with no indication that any revisions were coming. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption; however, output has been near capacity levels and producers have been moving the material right out without any extra for stockpiling.

Obituaries

Theodore A. Haschke

Theodore A. Haschke, director of sales of the industrial chemical division of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, died October 4 in New York Hospital. He was fifty-six years of age.

Mr. Haschke, who also was a director of the Old Hickory Chemical Company, Old Hickory, Tenn., was born and educated in Austin, Tex., and served with the US Army in World War I. He entered business as a salesman for the Round Rock White Lime Company, Round Rock, Tex., in 1919. He joined Stauffer as a salesman in the Houston, Tex., territory in 1926 and was shifted to New York six years later. Mr. Haschke was named sales manager of Stauffer's eastern division in 1942, a post he held until his most recent assignment in January of this year.

Mr. Haschke was a member of the Siwanoy Country Club, the Chemists' Club, the Uptown Club and the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

John W. Rowe, sr.

John W. Rowe, sr., general purchasing agent of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, from 1914 until his retirement in 1941, died October 3 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Rowe was associated with General Electric Company and with Altman-Taylor Company before joining Johns-Manville.

George W. Armstrong, an oilwell owner, died October 1 in Natchez, Miss. He was eighty-eight years old.

John C. Day, executive secretary and treasurer of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, died October 5th in Tulsa, Okla. He was sixty-eight years old. Before joining the association, Mr. Day was affiliated with Barnsdall Refining Company, Wilcox Oil & Gas Company, and Waite Phillips Company.

Dr. F. W. Kressman, founder of Continental Turpentine & Rosin Corporation, died October 1 in Laurel, Miss. He was sixty-eight years old.

Clarence Judson Lawson, president of Caspar Lubricants Company of New York, died October 5 in New York. He was seventy-eight years old.

J. Bryan Oldham, president and manager of the Texas division of Lone Star Cement Corporation, New York, died October 5 in Dallas, Tex. He was fifty-eight years old.

Ward Ely Pratt, chemical consultant for the centrifugal pump division of Worthington Corporation and an expert on metal corrosion, died October 5th in West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old.

E. G. Schuermann, sales representative in the St. Louis, Mo., area for the chemicals, pigments and metals division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died recently. He was fifty-one years old.

Carl Seligmann, former sales manager in New York for the plastics section of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died October 6 in Rye, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

Sydney M. Ward, former district manager of Canada Paint Company, Ltd., died September 28 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Ward had been with the company fifty-two years.

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Drugs, 96 1-lb. cans benzoin, 1,440 ¼-lb. bots. chloroform, 720 ¼-lb. bots. dextrose, 19,440 1-qt. bots. formaldehyde solution, inv. A-145, Oct. 21, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Washington 25, D. C.

Paint, 80 gals. aluminum heat resisting paint, 150 gals. oil, exterior gloss paint, 250 gals. enamel, 150 gals. oleoresinous outside, air drying enamel, inv. ENG-26, Oct. 14, Contracting Officer, Purchasing & Contracting Div., G4 Section, Bldg. 301, Fort Bragg, N. C.; 4,000 gals. concrete and masonry exterior paint, 4,000 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, shore use, East & West Coast, inv. 383-147, Oct. 22, 4,500 gals. heat-resisting aluminum type paint, East Coast, inv. 383-149, Oct. 14, 4,000 gals, synthetic, gloss enamel, oil-modified, alkyd resin, East & West Coast, inv. 383-153, Oct. 22, 6,000 gals. exterior, alkyd paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-154, Oct. 25, 8,000 gals, exterior and interior gloss enamel, inv. 383-157, Oct. 25, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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Fats, Oils Market Seen

—Continued from page 3

currency debtors, where possible, to conserve dollars, and (2) insisting on oilseeds rather than oil. Although a few industrial fat-and-oil items are on the dollar-area liberalization list of last February, United States edible fats and oils can enter western Germany only via transit, barter, or under United States aid or other programs. In practice, western Germany purchases those American items which are either priced so low as to absorb the added costs of switch or barter transactions, or are not obtainable in sufficient quantity elsewhere in the desired quality.

Fatty acids remained the only important item of export. These continued their sharp increase—from 2,870 tons in 1951, to 17,500 tons in 1952, to 40,800 tons in 1953. Italy again headed the list of receivers with an almost doubled volume of 9,168 tons. Egypt was second with 5,747 tons. Spain, a new customer, and the Netherlands were next in order. Ten other countries appeared as receivers for the first time, the principal ones being Algeria, Austria and Israel. German exporters expect this trade to expand still further.

Edible Fat Output at Record

Edible fat production from domestic raw materials in 1953 was estimated at about 600,000 tons pure fat equivalent, a post-war record. The major items were butter, in which western Germany is now self-sufficient and lard. Oil crops declined further in significance, despite an assured market; winterkill was extremely heavy.

Production of margarine from both domestic and imported raw materials continued its upward trend. Based on sales data, output in 1953 was estimated at 660,000 tons, or an increase of 12 percent over 1952. It is now established as the dominant edible fat product and the only important one which is not threatened with further adverse shifts in consumer preference. A marked shift in buying patterns from the lower toward the better grades of margarine began in late 1952 and is continuing. Consumption of table oils and shortening remained small but steady.

Despite the insulating effects of the Federal Import and Storage Agency's monopolistic operations, the domestic lard market felt the effects of the sharp turnabout in the world market in the fall of 1952. Whereas a year ago lard was in oversupply, reserves are now below desired levels.

Walker Laboratories Appoints Two

Walker Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has appointed George B. Feddersen eastern division manager and Fred B. Beutlich mid-western division manager.

ASTM, Technical Groups Planning Scientific Forum

A meeting on "Development of the Technical Man and the Professional Attitude" will be held in the Engineering Societies Building, New York, October 15. The meeting will be under the sponsorship of the New York district of the American Society for Testing Materials, the metropolitan section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the New York chapter of the New York Society of Professional Engineers.

Technical chairmen will be Jerome Strauss, of Vanadium Corporation of America, and K. G. Mackenzie, an industrial consultant. The speakers will be R. J. S. Piggot, a consulting engineer and past-president of ASME, and William H. Larkin, of Air Preheatrer Corporation and past-president of NYSSPE.

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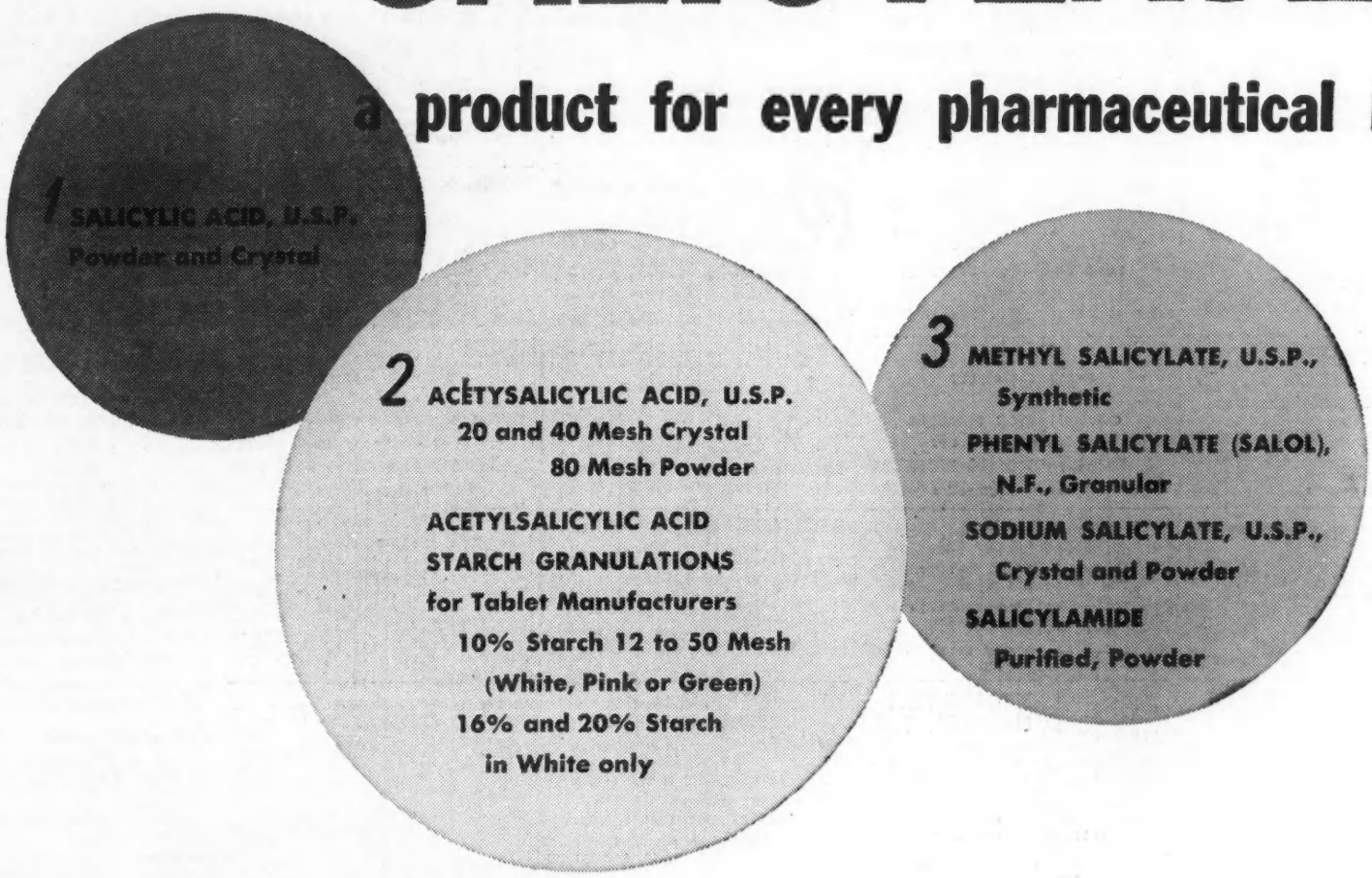

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Prices were reduced substantially last week on dl-alphatocopherol (vitamin E) and its acetic ester. The decline was reportedly a move by producers of the racemic form of alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate to meet competitive conditions resulting from a reduction in dextro alphatocopherol acetate the preceding week.

The reduction in vitamin E prices brings to three the number of synthetic vitamin price cuts in the past four weeks. The first two price changes were in ascorbic acid and thiamine, both of which were cut sharply in an effort to discourage offerings of lower priced imported vitamins in this market. Overall consumption of vitamins was expected to be stimulated by the lower prices, it was said.

Mercurial prices continued unchanged last week although the possibility of further advances was ever present in view of the high price level of quicksilver. With raw material prices at heights never attained before, mercury salts manufacturers have been keeping a very attentive eye on fluctautions in the price of quicksilver.

The antibiotics market was noted to be enjoying some seasonal impetus, saleswise. Consumption of antibiotics generally increase during the cold weather months in conjunctiion with the increase in illness. Prices were holding steady, on the whole, although there were some reports of price shading in some directions in order to meet competition. Supplies of bulk antibiotics were reported ample to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue adequate in the future.

The short lived dockstrike of last week had no effect upon sales of drugs, as far as could be determined in contrast to the effect of threatened truck strike which was postponed the week previous. Orders of drugs and fine chemicals were heavily stepped up during that period as consumers moved to stock up before the strike. With the postponement period due to end this week, it was likely that the industry would be in for unwelcome disruptions if the strike should occur.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide continued at a steady pace. Consumption of this drug was said to be limited to a few major consumers who use it in the manufacture of various analgesic compounds. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Production of USP and technical acetanilide combined amounted to 210,850 pounds in June, 1954, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) was reported to be moving at seasonally brisk levels. Although a steady year round item in use, consumption of aspirin generally is increased during the cold weather months when the incidence of colds is greatly increased over that in summer months. Supplies were reported to be ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 921,338 pounds during July, 1954, compared to 1,226,721 pounds in June.

Alphatocopherol—Price schedules were substantially reduced last week in the second such move this year. While the first price cut which took place in May, 1954, was attributed to increased operating economies, last week's decline was reportedly aimed at bringing prices on dextrolaevo alphatocopherol and its acetate to a level competitive with dextro alphatocopherol acetate, which was recently reduced.

This latest vitamin price cut comes close on the heels of reductions in vitamins C and B_1 and was expected to encourage increased consumption. Although last week's price cut in vitamin E was directly aimed at meeting competition, it was noted that the new process which was put into use this year has yielded increased returns with improved production economies.

The current price schedule on dextrolaevo alphatocopherol was $149.65 per kilo, in lots of 100 grams and over, a decline in price of $32.35 per kilo. The acetic ester of racemic alphatocopherol was down $29 per kilo, being quoted at $136 per kilo, on a similar quantity basis.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

dl-a-Tocopherol, $32.35 per kilo.
Acetate, $29 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
66.96	67.79	68.85	73.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Antibiotics—The market in antibiotics continued unchanged, pricewise, although there has been some reported price shading to meet competitive situations. Demand for bulk antibiotics was said to be showing some seasonal increase and consumption during this quarter was expected to be maintained at good levels.

Overall use of antibiotics has continued to be more and more diversified. The export market for antibiotics has declined somewhat as more and more countries have gotten into production of antibiotics to meet their own needs. In many cases, of course, production units set up in such countries are subsidiaries of American companies.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin during July, 1954, amounted to 12,920,563 grams compared to 15,254,591 grams turned out during June this year. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) totaled 36,229,610,000,000 international units in July, 1954, compared to the 35,482,470,000,000 units produced in June. Streptomycin production aggregated 4,716,427 grams in July compared to 5,686,642 grams in June.

Mercurials—There continued to be no change, pricewise, in mercury salts last week. The high price levels attained by mercury metal have forced manufacturers to advance prices this year in face of a generally slow demand. There has been a natural reluctance to advance prices in view of these facts but profit margins have been increasingly narrowed by the rising raw material costs and high cost of manufacturing operations. Inventories of mercury salts were reportedly being held low in order to avoid the possibility of a break in the price of quicksilver. There were some rumors to the effect that takings by the government might be diminished in order to bring about a decline from the fantastically high price levels reached in recent months.

Methionine—A reduction of 35c. per pound was announced last week in the price of feed grade methionine. One producer making the reduction announced that it was done in anticipation of operating economies expected from increased production at the producer's new plant, which was starting production. The reduction brought the current price on 98 percent feed grade methionine to $2.65 per pound. The USP grade was unchanged.

Methionine is a synthetic amino acid for use as a poultry feed supplement. When added to feed for broilers and turkeys, methionine helps them gain weight faster due to more efficient utilization of feed, improves feathering, and produces a better grade of dressed bird.

Methionine has been extensively tested as a feed additive, particularly during the past five years, under standard management practices by commercial farmers in many parts of the country with virtually all types and strains of broilers and with representative flocks of turkeys, according to trade sources. It is estimated that 200,000,000 broilers were raised on methionine-fortified mashes in 1953, with substantial savings in feed costs to the raiser.

Sulfa Drugs—Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) totaled 191,267 pounds in July, 1954, compared to 314,850 pounds during June, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be moving at excellent levels. The recent price cut in ascorbic acid and thiamin was said to have boosted consumption in some directions. The lower prices for these two vitamins, which were reduced a few weeks ago, have had the effect of cutting down sales of imported ascorbic acid and thiamin, it was noted.

Prices on vitamin E were reduced last week. Further details may be had under the heading "alphatocopherol." Ascorbic acid and thiamin prices were reported to be holding firm following the recent price

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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*Nature; Vol. 148; October 18, 1941; pages 472-3. Reprints available.

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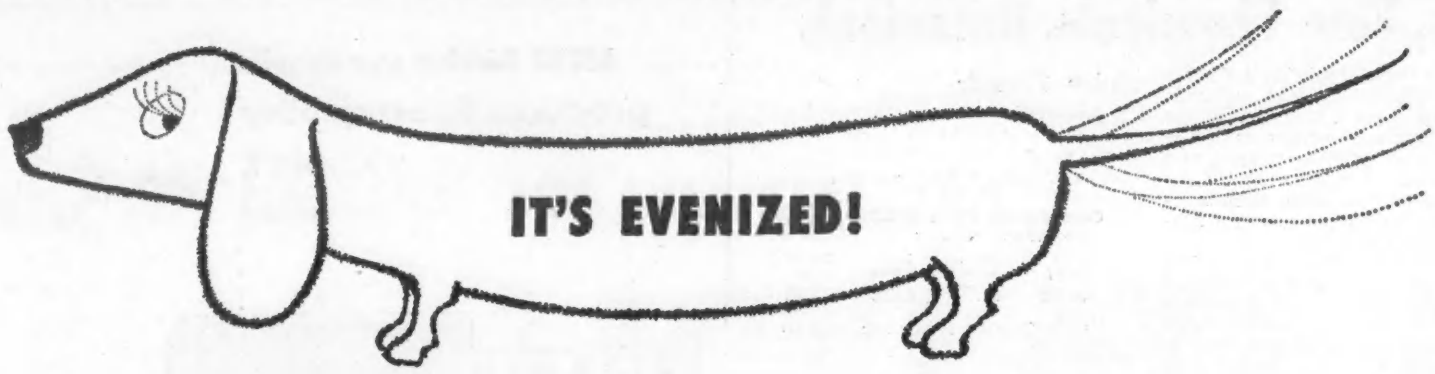

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cuts and were expected to stand at those levels in the immediate future.

The Tariff Commission reports that production of niacin and niacinamide totaled 126,706 pounds during July, 1954, compared to 159,856 pounds in June and 117,682 pounds in July, 1953. Production of pyridoxine (B_6) amounted to 1,354 pounds in July this year compared to 2,126 pounds in June and 1,351 pounds in July, 1953. Production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) aggregated 24,606 pounds in July compared to 16,420 pounds in June and 15,247 pounds during July last year.

Botanicals

Overall trading activity was said to be moving at good levels with some sources estimating business volume as ahead of the same time last year. On the whole, supplies were ample for most consumer needs. The weather in botanical collection areas had been generally conducive to growth and proper processing of botanical drugs. There were a few bad spots in the supply picture, however, and it appeared that severe shortages may develop in some items.

Lobelia herb is virtually unobtainable. Prices were nominally anywhere from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. There were reports of some stocks in shippers' hands but it was expected that consumers would have to pay exorbitant prices for any lobelia herb that they are fortunate enough to get. Senega root was another botanical, the supply of which was reportedly growing even tighter. Here again, adverse weather conditions interfered with normal collections, resulting in greatly reduced yields. Soap bark, a botanical imported from South America continued in very short supply. Prices on the spot market were virtually nominal.

Juniper Berries—The extreme shortage of central European juniper berries was expected to have repercussions affecting consumers in months to come. With the 1954 crop almost a total loss, dealers in this item have been buying all of last year's carryover that can be contracted for. Experienced observers foresee a serious supply situation in prospect. Fortunately, demand for juniper berries is currently not too great, hence, the pressure of inadequate supply has not been felt to any great extent.

Orris Root—Dealers have advanced spot prices on orris root in order to compensate for higher asking prices at origin. Harvesting of this year's crop was reported to be just about over and offers for shipment have been received from Italy. Stocks of the root were reportedly quite low and dealers have been forced to pay higher prices to replenish badly depleted inventories. Spot prices were up 5c. per pound on both the Florentine and Verona qualities.

Consumer demand for orris root has been sharpened to some extent by the dearth of supplies here, however, buying continues at a cautious pace as evidenced by the overall slowness in imported botanicals. The current price on Florentine orris root ranged from 45c. to 50c. on the whole root, with the powdered material 50c. to 53c. per pound. Verona orris ranged from 35c. to 40c. with the powdered root 5c. higher.

Rauwolfia Serpentina—The supply situation has improved to some extent on rauwolfia serpentina, if the reduction in price last week can be taken as any indication. The current market price was $1.75 per pound with contracts being made at that level, according to well placed trade sources.

Strenuous efforts have been made in the past few months to bring in enough rauwolfia to satisfy consumer demand. The number of drug manufacturers currently making some type of rauwolfia compound has increased substantially over the past years and the sudden boom in the drug has put a severe strain upon the major source of supply, India.

Saffron Flowers—The market was steady with prices quite firm in view of the strength of the market in Spain. Prices ranged from $28 to $30 per kilo.

Senega Root—The supply situation in this botanical continued critical. The crop this year was quite poor as a result of adverse weather conditions for the collection of the root and consequently, hope for improvement, is dim. The extent of consumer demand, of course, will have a profound effect upon prices. Current quotations have reached around $3.30 per pound with prospects of going higher. Offerings were virtually nominal, it was said, but holdings in shippers hands, at origin, could be expected to become in

creasingly available at current high price levels.

Senna Leaves—The market at origin continued firm. The next crop was not reported due until next Spring or Summer and existing stocks were expected to be maintained at steady prices in the interim. Alexandrian whole and half senna leaves were priced at 19c., on spot, while siftings were 2c. lower. Tinnevelly No. 1 grade ranged from 16c. to 18c. while No. 2 was pegged at 13c. to 15c. per pound and No. 3, 11c. to 13c. Powdered leaves were steady at 18c. and pods, 14c.

Soap Bark—Prices on soap bark were virtually nominal in the spot market, according to a well placed trade sources last week. Collection of this botanical item has been held up by unseasonal weather at origin. Snow has hindered passage into the mountains by collectors of the bark and no recent shipments have been made to dealers here, as far as could be learned. With the coming of warmer weather, bark collection should be facilitated, it was said. Spot supplies were near exhaustion, with dealers reserving their dwindling stocks to meet contract commitments. Under the present circumstances, new business was not being solicited, understandably.

Atomic Energy Investment Group Formed in Washington

A group representing American business and financial interests has been formed in Washington to study investment possibilities in the peacetime future of atomic energy under the industry participation provisions of the revised atomic energy act.

The group has retained Robert LeBaron, who resigned August 1 as assistant to the Secretary of Defense for atomic energy and chairman of the military liaison committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. LeBaron, who reopened his Washington office October 1, will make continuing studies for the group on various industrial and commercial possibilities for peacetime applications of atomic energy both at home and abroad.

Members of the group include:—Hoyt Ammidon of New York, representing Vincent Astor; Marvin Braverman, Washington attorney; Gardner Cowles, publisher of *Look* magazine; Robert W. Dowling, head of a New York real estate syndicate; Harvey S. Firestone, jr., chairman of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Eric Johnston, former head of the Economic Stabilization Agency; Roger M. Kyes, former deupty Secretary of Defense.

Also, Randolf Marston of New York, representing Laurence Rockefeller; Nathan W. Pearson of Pittsburgh, Pa., representing T. Mellon & Sons; Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Harris McIntosh of Toledo, Ohio; G. H. Walker of New York, and James W. Walker of New York, representing the Brady estate.

CCC Lists Dry Milk Solids, Other Items for Oct. Sale

Commodities that will be available for domestic sale during October from the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation were announced last week by the Department of Agriculture as including:—Nonfat dry milk solids, butter, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, peanuts and flaxseed for crushing.

The department gave assurance to buyers that prices of the following commodities will not be reduced before the dates shown:—

Crude and refined cottonseed oil, September 1, 1955, and raw linseed oil, November 1, 1954. No storable flaxseed from the 1953 crop acquired by CCC will be sold at less than the 1953 support price during the period ending October 31, 1954. Olive oil is not included in the monthly listing of commodities for sale by CCC, but is offered on a competitive bid basis from time to time by the Portland, Ore., office of CCC.

The list of commodities for sale for export includes nonfat dry milk solids, butter, and crude cottonseed oil. Limited quantities of linseed oil and additional limited quantities of flaxseed will be offered, as available, on a competitive bid basis by the Minneapolis (Minn.) Commodity Office, it was stated, and refined cottonseed oil will continue to be offered in limited quantities on a competitive bid basis by the New Orleans, La., CCC office.

Perfume Material of Floral Type Introduced by Givaudan-Delawanna

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has introduced "Acetate P.A." perfume ingredient designed for formulations of the lilac, muguet, jasmine and at her floral types. The product is said to possess a fruity-pineapple, warm musk-like character. "Acetate P. A." is also suitable for use in floral soap compositions and tends to accentuate the desirable floral topnotes, the company stated. The product is said to have good coverage and odor stability, and to be effective at low concentrations.

Polyethylene-in-Steel Drum Approved for Alcohol Use

The alcohol tax unit of the Internal Revenue Service last week announced approval of polyethylene drums overpacked in steel drums for shipment of special denatured alcohol.

The drum was described more fully in the announcement as follows:—The polyethylene drum, including flanges, is molded in one piece so that it is a smooth, continuous, seamless unit. It has two flanges with thread openings to accommodate both 2-inch and ¾-inch drum plugs which are also made of polyethylene. The outer surfaces of the flanges are equipped with bottle cap threads which accommodate regular metal screw caps. The drum is packed in an ICC 6-J open head steel drum with bungs and lock bolt equipped with tamper-proof lead wire seals.

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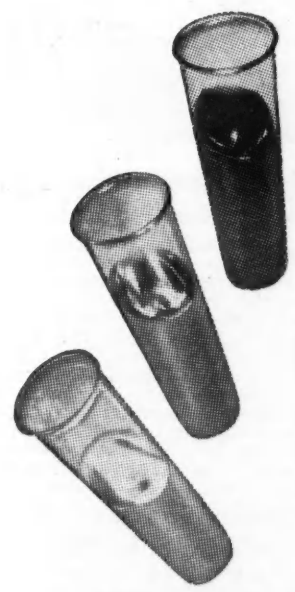

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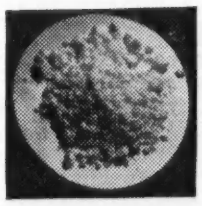

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Consulting Chemists Discuss Atom Progress October 26

A symposium on "Progress Toward the Atomic Age" will feature the open door annual meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, to be held October 26 at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

The meeting, which will get under way at 5 p.m. in the Baroque Room, will hear J. R. Dunning, dean of engineering at Columbia University. The present state and future outlook for applications in the production of power and the application in many phases of industrial technology, such as chemical production and research, will be reviewed in the light of their approaching large-scale realization. Percy E. Landolt of Landolt & Whitney, New York, will serve as moderator and direct discussion from the floor.

Letterhead reservations with remittance, $7 per person, must be received by the association, 50 East 41st street, New York 17, not later than October 22nd. Ladies are invited.

Rhodia Names Thompson Middle Atlantic Sales Rep

Warren B. Thompson, formerly with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has become associated with Rhodia, Inc., New York, as sales representative in the middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

In his new position, Mr. Thompson will be responsible for sales of aromatic chemicals to the perfume, toiletries and soap industries, and for sales of the products of Rhodia's industrial reodorant ("Alamask") division. The latter division produces a series of reodorants for odor abatement in the pulp and paper, petroleum, rubber, sewage and industrial wastes, canning, fertilizer, pharmaceutical, brewing, leather, and textile industries. Mr. Thompson has spent the last ten years in Philadelphia as duPont sales representative for aromatic chemicals and industrial reodorants.

Spice Reconditioning Plant Being Readied in Louisiana

B. K. Pancoast Company, Jersey City, N. J., has announced that equipment is being installed and will be ready for operation November 1 in a reconditioning and processing plant in the foreign trade zone in New Orleans, La. The plant will handle seeds, spices, beans, roots, grains and allied materials. The facility will be equipped to clean, bolt, polish, grind, separate, rebag and package. The manager of the plant is B. R. Hendrix, who is located in the company's custom milling installation at 640 South Broad street.

Sterling in Canada Picks Assistant Sales Manager

Arch J. Galloway has been appointed assistant sales manager of Sterling Drug Manufacturing, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Galloway had been associated with Norwich Pharmacal Company in various sales capacities since 1937, and was vice-president and sales manager of the company's Canadian subsidiary immediately prior to assuming his present position with Sterling. From 1946 to 1951 he was assistant manager of Norwich's Pacific coast division.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Appoints

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., a subsidiary of Ciba Company, New York, has promoted Dr. Jurg A. Schneider to the post of director of physiology and Dr. Alfred E. Earl to the post of director of veterinary research. Dr. Schneider joined the staff of Ciba, Ltd., in Basle, Switzerland, in 1945. He went to Ciba Pharmaceutical in 1952 and was placed in charge of physiological and neurophysiological research. Dr. Earl spent six years in private practice as a veterinarian before joining Ciba.

Chicago Perfumers to Meet

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association will hold its next meeting October 14 at the Graemere hotel and will hear Russel Wright. Mr. Wright's topic will be "Germany In the Shadow of the Iron Curtain."

Glass Container Shipments: August

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during August were 6,233,000 compared with 6,068,000 in July, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,141,000 in August, compared with 886,000 in July; and toiletries, 775,000 in August as compared with 637,000 in July.

Total shipments of wide-month glass containers in gross during August were 4;785,000, compared with 3,810,000 in July. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 381,000 in August, compared with 316,000 in July; and toiletries and cosmetics 215,000 in August, as compared with 200,010 in July.

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pra From Philippines ached Peak in August

xports of copra from the Philippines August totaled 81,317 long tons, the gest quantity for any month so far this r, according to the Foreign Agricul- l service. Exports were 13 percent ve the previous month and 31 percent ater than August, 1953. Total ship- nts during January-August, 1954, unted to 4,177,921 tons or 39 percent e than the 343,600 tons exported in same period of 1953.

he breakdown of the August copra ex- ts by country of destination is as fol- s:—United States—35,117 tons (Atlan- -3,753, Gulf—3,598, Pacific—27,766); ada—500; Belgium—500; Denmark— 0; Germany—2,250; Italy—500; Leba- —300; The Netherlands—16,950; Nor- —2,000; Israel—800; Europe (unspeci-)—10,900; Colombia—3,000; Venezue- 5,500, and South America (unspeci-)—2,000 tons.

ugust exports of coconut oil amounted ,495 tons compared with 5,823 tons in and 5,813 tons in August, 1953. The uary-August aggregate was 40,101 tons nst 31,983 tons in 1953. The entire ntity of oil shipped through August t to the United States (Atlantic).

n a copra equivalent basis, exports of a and coconut oil in January through ust of this year totaled 541,573 tons, or ercent more than the 394,367 tons ex- ed in the same months of 1953.

od Machinery Sets Up w York Export Offices

ood Machinery & Chemical Corpora- San Jose, Calif., has established cor- te export offices in New York to rep- nt the company's export lines of in- rial and agricultural chemicals and ous machinery items such as equip- t for canning, freezing and dehydrat- food; for packing fresh citrus and de- ous fruits, and vegetables; and for aging consumer products.

he office at 161 East 42nd street com- s the export sales group of FMC's nical divisions under the direction of ert R. Clark, manager of chemical ex- sales, and a sales engineering staff esenting various machinery divisions he company. FMC said the new office provide an eastern contact point re exporters and overseas visitors can re technical assistance and informa- on FMC's many diversified product s.

xseed Crop Price Prop ovisions for '54 Broadened

ecause of unfavorable weather in the seed producing area of the northern t plains, 1954 crop flaxseed price sup- provisions have been broadened to ude light test weight flaxseed that rwise would not be eligible for sup- , the Department of Agriculture an- nced last week.

he lighter weight flaxseed included un- the broadened provisions will be ple grade on test weight only, but flax- testing less than forty pounds per el will not be eligible for support. light test weight flaxseed will be dis- nted 4 cents per bushel from the sup- rate for number 2 grade for each d below the minimum test weight y-seven pounds per bushel) for grade ber 2 flaxseed. Before the provisions e broadened, price support was limited laxseed grading number 7 and num- 2.

nsus Bureau Prepares

he Bureau of Census has sent to the ter the report forms to be used in the coming 1954 Censuses of Business, ufactures and Mineral Industries. e forms will be distributed early next to all establishments from which in- dual reports will be required. About 0,000 copies of the forms will be dis- uted by mail.

Processing Bids Asked

e Department of Agriculture last called for bids for processing and aging of 2,301,168 gallons of cooking nto one-gallon cans, five-gallon cans fifty-gallon drums. Bids will be re- d until 5 p.m. October 15 by the oils peanuts division of the Commodity ilization Service.

Textile Chemists Will Meet 15 to Hear F. S. Richardson

e New York section of the American ciation of Textile Chemists and Col- s will hold its first fall meeting on October 15 at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., at 8:15 p.m. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. The speaker will be Francis S. Richardson, technical director of Waldrich Company, Delawanna, N. J. His topic will be "The Barotor in Practical Application."

France Restores Import Duties on Some Amines

Import duties have been restored by France on certain chemical items, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The action was taken in a decree issued August 13 and effective August 15. The chemical items affected and the French tariff numbers were:—

Ex 524, Acyclic monoamines, their derivatives and salts, other than mono-di- and trimethylamine:—Ethylamines except diethylamine, and their salts and allylisopropylamine, etc.

Ex 525, Acyclic polyamines, their derivatives and their salts, other than ethylenediamine and its salts:—Hexamethylene diamine and its salts, etc.

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Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
AL_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
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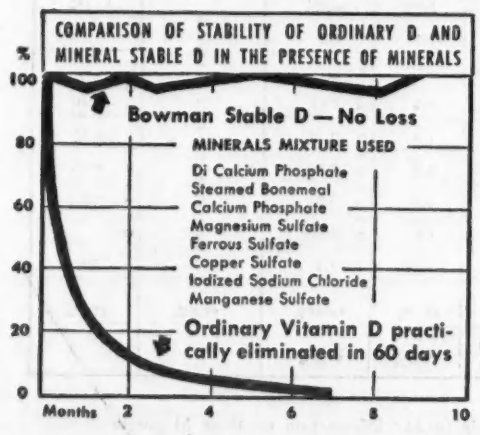

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AGAR—20 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
10 bbls, Meer Corp, Barcelona
17 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Cadiz
ALCOHOL, CETYL—30 dms, Brewster Leeds & Co, Rotterdam
229 cs, Brewster Leeds & Co, Rotterdam
15 dms, Lyons Trading Co, Rotterdam
45 cs, Orbis Products, Corp, Liverpool
LAURYL—23 dms, Lyons Trading Co, Rotterdam
STEARYL—300 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
ALYKD RESIN—9 cans, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ALOE—95 crts, Irving Trust Co, Mossel Bay
125 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Curacao
77 crts, Mossel Bay
ALUM—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—25 cs, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—25 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
30 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremen
17 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
29 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Rotterdam
SALT—4 kgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANISE OIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Larnaca
SEED—112 bgs, Wm E Martin, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, Hanover Bank, Callao
ANTHRAQUINONE DYES—12 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—40 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARGOLS—1,812 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Casablanca
300 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
ASESTOS FIBER—5 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Beira
224 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Durban
20 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
1,391 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
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600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
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BARBASCO ROOT—111 bls, Chase National Bank, Callao
BARIUM CHLORATE—50 cks, International Selling Corp, Marseille
BEESWAX—20 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
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51 bgs, Tradesman Bank, Lisbon
59 bgs, Societe Impex, Beirut
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BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Singapore
16 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—14 cs, Kane Import Corp, Marseille
8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
20 hf cs, Norda Essential Oil Chemical Co, Messina
4 hf cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Messina
4 hf cs, Polaroma Manufacturing Co, Messina
8 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—77 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—120 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—3 dms, J Berlage, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—9 cs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
33 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—315 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
80 bgs, C S Green Co, Fortaleza
CASEIN—500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
336 bgs, Melbourne
550 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—100 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—84 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,325 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—380 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
55,538 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
846 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Natal
650 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
OIL—300 tons, Woodard & Dickerson, Salvador
CEDARWOOD OIL—5 dms, Mombasa
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Bombay
55 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—25 cs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
p-CHLOROBENZENE—75 cks, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—10 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
59 dms, Sembodja Corp, Keelung
23 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
90 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
65 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
65 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
5 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Puerto Barrios
CLOVE—200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tamatave
100 bgs, Colombers Corp, Tamatave
200 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Tamatave
300 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Tamatave
100 bgs, Marseille
LEAF OIL—15 dms, Tamatave
15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
67 dms, Bank of London & S A, Tamatave
10 dms, Givaudan Delawana Inc, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Antwerp
24 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Manchester
COCHINEAL—8 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Callao
COCONUT OIL—651 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CONDURANGO BARK—43 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Callao
COPAIBA BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—71 bkts, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Macassar
301 bkts, Macassar
191 bgs, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—275 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Casablanca
545 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
250 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
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130 bls, Wood Niebuhr Co, Santos
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CREAM OF TARTAR—140 bbls, Bank of M Y, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—402 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—283 bgs, Callao
ROOT—355 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
596 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—508 bgs, American Federal Corp, Karachi
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Hinton & Co, Portimao
52 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—224 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International, Ltd, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—84 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—225 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
675 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
ESPARTO WAX—158 bgs, Frank B Ross, Glasgow
EUPHORBIA—25 bls, Meer Corp, Colombo
FENNEL OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—115,478 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
127,976 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
115,552 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
184,812 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
15,684 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
73,141 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
109,092 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
190,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
95,805 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Curacao
GALL—3 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—4 dms, Sydney
GALLIC ACID—2 dms, Glasgow
GELATIN—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
304 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—16 dms, Marseille
GLUE—38 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
DRY—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
1,300 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
256 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—20,631 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantspo
2,450 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
17,935 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HOOF AND HORNMEAL—596 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
433 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—15 djms, Brownin Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE—3 cs, Dyson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
INDIGO, DRY—288 dms, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—120 kgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON FLUES—70 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
KAMALA POWDER—17 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
KAOLIN—240 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—1,347 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
307 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
531 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
LACTOSE—500 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
800 bgs, B W Dyer & Co, Rotterdam
500 dms, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—15 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
6 dms, J D Walsh Co, Cochin
6 dms, C Czarinkow, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
180 bgs, Brown Bros, Lisbon
110 bgs, Genoa
100 bgs, Valencia
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—10 cks, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
MACE—7 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Hamburg
20 cs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
13 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Rotterdam
33 cs, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—20 cs, R J Saunders, Liverpool
40 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,429 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—2,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARJORAM—100 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
120 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
248 bgs, Wm E Martin, Vera Cruz
MENTHOL—17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
111 cs, Consumers Import Co, Marseille
300 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
MERCURY—250 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Leghorn
MOLASSES—1,140 tons, W R Grace & Co, Savverry
MONTAN WAX—210 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSK, XYLOL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHALENE—964 bgs, Koppers Co, Hull
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—80 cks, Hanover Bank, Bremen
NUTMEG—127 bgs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
18 bgs, Macassar
OCHER—896 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Massel Bay
OITICICA OIL—5 dms, H R Reiman, Cabedelo
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Aden
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Genoa
125 dms, Antonio Corrao Corp, Barcelona
75 dms, N J Importing Co, Barcelona
200 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
93 dms, Public National Bank, Algiers
116 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
104 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
20 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
105 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
48 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
50 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
25 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
210 bbls, Credit Suisse, Cadiz
500 bbls, Hanover Bank, Cadiz
50 bbls, Public National Bank, Cadiz
25 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cadiz
40 bbls, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Cadiz
100 dms, Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseilles
100 dms, J H Schroder, Marseilles
125 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
100 dms, Barcelona
100 bbls, Cadiz

ORRIS ROOT—84 bgs, Leghorn
PALM OIL—300 tons, Stein Hall & Co, Belawan-Deli
KERNEL OIL—176 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
225 cs, B M & Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—280 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
53 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
70 cs, East Asiatic Co, Dar es Salaam
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
65 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
24 cs, Colombo
56 cs, Mombasa
PATCHOULI LEAVES—160 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—3,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
3,180 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
200 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
3,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
4,500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bruce Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
9,940 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
650 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,500 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK — 140 bgs, Hevea Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, H Schlicting & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Far Eastern Commodity Corp, Singapore
40 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
105 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
35 bgs, H Gardner & Co, Singapore
510 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
155 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, H Gardner & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Virchand Panchand, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
28 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, London
40 bgs, Napies
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—44 cs, Alicante
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Pan American Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—189,429 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
351,248 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,076 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
PICOLINE—26 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
20 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
PIMENTO—60 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
PITCH, COALTAR—740 dms, Durban
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 200 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
150 dms, Bank of California, Yokohama
400 dms, Yokohama
POLYESTER RESIN—5 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
POLYETHYLENE—12 dms, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—13 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—1,362 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—40 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—200 cks, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
METABISULFITE—50 cks, Republic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Corp, Antofagasta
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Copenhagen
PYRITES—191 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,174 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,023 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—920 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
RED IRON OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
31 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
198 bbls, Malaga
ROSEWOOD OIL—10 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Iquitos
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
16 dms, Givaudan Corp, Belem Para
9 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Belem Para
10 dms, Van Amerigen Haebler, Belem Para
249 dms, Manaus
RUTIN—12 bgs, K B Rosen & Co, Sydney
SACCHARIN—15 cks, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SAFROL—15 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Kellys America Ltd, London
100 bls, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—17 pkgs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
SEEDLAC—150 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
404 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Liverpool
SERPENTINA ROOT—831 bgs Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
59 bgs, Merck & Co, Puerto Barrios
334 bgs, Colombo
SESAME SEED, HULLED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Alexandria
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alexandria
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Alexandria
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Yokohama
40 dm, Public National Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Keelung
SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SIENNA—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
SOAPBARK—84 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM-p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 cks, Naumes Forwarding Co, Hamburg
BICARBONATE—795 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—1 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Hamburg
CYANIDE—936 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—56 dms, Industrial Chemicals & Dye Co, Bremen
TETRAHYDRATE—600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
STARCH—448 bgs, D C Andrews, London
200 bgs, Rotterdam
STEARINE—300 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
TALC—8,374 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Imbituba
6,600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
4,500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
5,061 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Barcelona
220 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marseille
556 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
1,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTAR—951 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
303 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
1,200 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
THYME LEAVES—30 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYL PHOSPHATE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—521 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—60 dms, Erskine Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,615 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—46 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
41 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
120 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—85 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Bunaventura
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,650 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,137 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
560 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
568 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—2,440 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,223 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—77 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
28 dms, National Bank of Alasia, Melbourne
104 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
102 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
111 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen

Baltimore

POTASH, MURIATE—1,737 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
SULFATE—133 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp

Boston

GLUESTOCK—55 bls, John Gorvers, Callao

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,223 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
COPRA—250 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
560 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
MOLASSES—20,914,465 lbs, S F Pellas Co, Corinto
PEATMOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Nurserymen's Exchange, Bremen
150 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—40 kgs, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—596 bls, Antwerp
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—81,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—11,593 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
LACTOSE—30 cks, F Samuels Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Penna Banking Co, Bremen
100 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
250 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
400 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,499 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—126,774 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
123,641 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
237,575 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
111,130 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Amuay Bay
85,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
122,630 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
205,022 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
199,431 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,497 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
251,428 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
852,292 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
103,963 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
175,945 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—870 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
TANNING EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
UREA—12,000 bgs, Middlesbrough
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
BONEMEAL—98 tons, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM FORMATE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
CLOVE—100 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
FERROUS SULFATE—400 bgs, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—2,633 bgs, Callao
841 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Chimbote
GYPSUM—8,686 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, Marcos Island
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—75 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
20 bgs, F P Dow Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
WHITE—24 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—136,649 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—20 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM NITRATE—983 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocapilla
WHITING—3,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,625 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Glasgow

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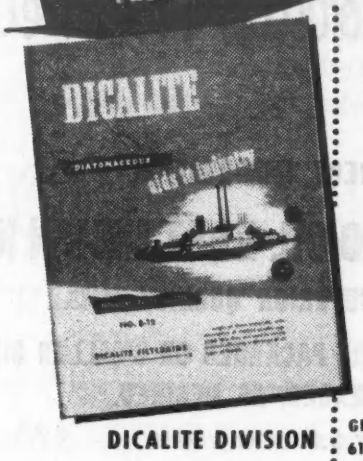

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavoring

The short-lived dock strike last week did not appear to have any adverse effect upon this market. The threatened truck strike which was recently postponed had stepped up orders as consumers moved to build up inventories in the event of a prolonged stoppage in deliveries.

Consumers last week continued to be plagued with shortages in a number of important oils. Cedarwood oil has been in extremely short supply for months and little chance of any early improvement was anticipated. The foregoing prediction would appear to apply to a number of other oils among which were citronella, lemongrass, clove leaf, pettitgrain, ocotea cymbarum, lavender flower and the camphoraceous oils. India appears to be the sole major source of lemongrass oil for the balance of this year and well into 1955. Guatemala will not be able to produce lemongrass oil until late next year since many plantations there have been reported abandoned due to the unsatisfactory prices paid last year and also as a result of the fields being burned during the brief warfare in that country earlier in the year.

The camphor oils are in poor supply with slim prospects of improvement in the near future, at any rate. Since camphor 1070 (artificial sassafras) is a by-product in the manufacture of natural camphor, production of this oil is connected to the output of natural camphor. With demand for the latter product considerably decreased due to the cheapness and ready availability of synthetic camphor, production of the oil has been similarly curtailed.

Citronella oil was expected to remain in tight supply for the balance of this year, at least. Drought conditions in Formosa were said to have seriously curtailed production there. Exports from Formosa to this country for the first seven months of the year were only two-thirds of last year's total. On the spot market, prices declined 20 cents, a decline which was only expected to be temporary, however.

In the seeds and spices section, several price changes were noted. Caraway seed recovered, on spot, advancing ¼ cent per pound while Batavia cassias continued to strengthen, the cuttings rising ½ cent per pound. New crop Jamaican pimento was awaiting release while Dutch and Turkish poppy seeds continued their advance, increasing 2 cents, on spot.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, peppermint, 25c. per lb.
redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 25c. per lb.
Paprika, Roumanian, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
138.15	138.10	137.95	145.24

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The spot market continued very firm. Almost the entire bois de rose oil output was reportedly held in firm hands and it was assumed that prices would continue firm in the immediate future. Prices currently ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound.

Camphor—Camphor oil 1070° which until recently, constituted an alternate raw material in place of ocotea cymbarum oil for the manufacture of safrol, iso safrol and heliotropin, is at present unavailable at source. The oil is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of natural crystalline camphor. Since synthetic camphor is cheaper, the production of natural camphor has been drastically curtailed, and as a result, there is practically no camphor 1070° available for export, it was said. Spot stocks continued to dwindle and the outlook for the immediate future was for continuing tightening of supply.

Citronella—The spot market showed a slight easing last week with Formosan oil declining 20c. The decline was expected to be temporary in view of reports from source. Drought condition was reported serious in the producing area which has adversely affected the production of citronella oil. According to statistics released by the Taiwan Citronella Oil Association, the total quantity exported to the USA from January to July, this year amounted to about 2,800 drums, about two-thirds as much as that exported to the USA during the same period last year.

Meanwhile, production available for the balance of the year was generally estimated at only 2,500 drums. This amount is apparently far from sufficient to meet actual requirements of New York alone, not to calculate the demands of Europe and other places. Of course, existing sold stocks have to be taken into con eration, but, however, these were thought to be large. Therefore, weakn of the market at origin is expected to temporary. In the long run it will ag soar up, the same being the trend of world market as well, as far as pres conditions indicate.

Clove Leaf—The spot market was sli ly stronger, reflecting conditions in M gascar. The crop this year has been ported as low as 10 to 15 percent of n mal. The bumper clove spice crop Madagascar this year resulted in the lection period extending over into time when the bulk of clove leaf gat ing is normally done, with the result available labor, instead of collecting c leaves, was engaged in the harvestin the clove buds. Furthermore, an a tional drain upon the available labor collection during the peak season, f March to May, was the harvest of co beans. With coffee prices at their hig point in several years, producing areas over the world were generally puttin available labor into the growing and vesting of this profitable commodity was pointed out. Madagascar has bee exception, it was noted.

Lemon—The market continued with supplies plentiful to meet consu needs. Demand was generally steady weak in some directions, notably from dustries which seasonally increase t consumption of lemon oil during the s mer months. Prices were unchanged subject to shading in some instances.

Lemongrass—The spot market firmly last week. The absence of Gu malan oil has resulted in a heavy dem for Indian oil. Indian shippers who booked orders for shipment August-tember-October are having difficulty covering themselves because produ are holding back in the expectation o taining higher prices for their oil. A able supplies are reported to be largel the hands of speculators who are as high prices for their material. As a sequence, several Indian shippers tried to buy back contracts rather tha fill them. This tends to magnify the pression" of a shortage in India.

Guatemala is making efforts to get into the market, but for the time b only very small amounts may be expe Plantations have been neglected or a doned due to unsatisfactory prices many fields were burned by commun elements to make them available for tribution under the Agrarian Reform. ports from the Essential Oil Producers sociation of Guatemala indicate that planting will have to wait until April-1955, when the new rainy season be This means that Guatemala will no back in the market with sizable qu ties until fall or winter, 1955. In meantime, India will try to hold on t good prices she is now getting for lemongrass oil, it was felt.

Ocotea Cymbarum—At least two-t of the Brazilian output this year had reportedly firmly contracted for thr December, 1955. If the report is acc consumers would appear to be in f continuation of current conditions some time to come. Prices have been firm and are expected to remain at levels, in view of the low available su of the oil. With no relief expected i supply of camphoraceous oils, it appe that the pressure would continue heav ocotea cymbarum.

Orange—There were no changes

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ported. Supplies were ample for inquiry and demand about unchanged.

Palmarosa—The market was steady with prices holding at firm levels. Supplies appeared to be ample for consumer requirements, at the present time.

Peppermint—Reports of the relatively poor yields of high test peppermint oil continued to drive peppermint prices upward last week. Natural peppermint oil advanced 25c. per pound while the redistilled was up 35c. The former was priced at $6.50 to $7.60 per pound while the redistilled quality was pegged at $6.85 to $8.00.

Petitgrain—The market advanced 25c. per pound, on spot, as reports from origin continued to indicate the strength in the market there. Current spot quotations ranged from $4.25 to $5.30 per pound.

Spearmint—This year's production of spearmint oil has been forecast at totaling about 15 percent higher than that of last year and some 90 percent above average. As a result, prices have declined considerably over the past several weeks, but apparently the bottom has been reached, according to some observers in the trade. Accordingly, prices were unchanged last week, although exhibiting some increases in firmness, it was thought.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed advanced ¼c. per pound last week, reversing the trend of recent weeks. The market at origin was reported to be exhibiting firmness and the long run market outlook was for continued strength. Overall world demand was expected to exceed available supplies this year, it has been said. Carryover from the previous crop was below earlier anticipations.

Cassia—Batavia shipment prices were reportedly inching higher each week. Spot stocks are firmly priced but reasonable compared to shipment quotations, it was said. Batavia cuttings were ½c. higher at 16½c.-17c. while longstick cracked was firm at 19c.-20c. and shortstick, 1c. lower.

Celery Seed—French celery seed was priced at 46c.-47c. afloat while spot prices on Indian quality remained unchanged.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was quoted at 59c.-60c. per pound, on spot. The market was somewhat easier.

Coriander Seed—Moroccan coriander seed was steady at 11c. while Roumanian quality advanced ½c. to 8½c. per pound.

Cumin Seed—Iranian cumin seed declined ¼c. per pound last week and was quoted at 13c. to 13¼c. per pound. Turkish cumin seed advanced ¼c. to 13½c.

Dill Seed—Dewhiskered dill seed was up ½c., on spot, last week and was quoted at 13½c. per pound. Natural dill seed was steady at 12c.

Fennel Seed—Argentine fennel seed was advanced ½c. per pound last week and was quoted at 11c. Indian fennel, on spot, was ½c. lower, at 10½c.-11c.

Ginger—Sierra Leone ginger advanced 1c. to 33c. per pound while split Nigerian ginger root was also up 1c. and was quoted at 30c. Number 2 Jamaican ginger was slightly easier, on spot, due to some decrease in demand and was quoted at 35c. to 36c. per pound.

Mace—East Indian mace showed some strength, on spot, advancing 1c. to $1.31-$1.32 per pound. West Indian mace was steady at $1.29-$1.30.

Mustard Seed—Montana oriental mustard seed was nominal, on spot, with little or no material to be had. Montana, yellow seed was up ½c. and was quoted at 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Nutmeg—Prices of East India grades are getting very tight. Shipment offerings during the last two months have been small and irregular. With the season of best consumption at hand, it is very likely that prices will advance. West Indias so far are unchanged but sympathetically firmer.

Paprika—Roumanian paprika was up 1c. being quoted at 31c.-33c. Spanish paprika

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was steady at 37c.-40c. while Yugoslavian quality was unchanged at 38c.

Pepper—The market lagged. The volume of interest was small and prices drifted lower. Spots and nearbys lost a cent or two but shipment prices held about the same. The stability in the market at origin was the one factor that checked the downward movement of our market. Reports indicate that business with other consuming areas has taken up any slack that has been caused by the reduced buying here. Forward prices require close watching because any weakness that develops abroad will be immediately reflected here.

The market in white pepper advanced 3c. by late last week. Prices for spot and afloat apparently have begun to reflect the stiffness in the market at source. Reports from Indonesia show a very large off-take by Europe during August and very small shipments to New York. The total holdings here and afloat are not heavy, thus white can begin to act independent of the fluctuations in black, it was said.

Pimento—Jamaican pimento was quoted at 80c. per pound, late last week, awaiting release. Mexican quality held unchanged at 75c.

Poppy Seed — Argentine and Polish poppy seed were nominal. Dutch and Turkish qualities advanced 2c., on spot, and were quoted at 37c.-38c., and 32c.-33c., respectively.

Armour Labs Names Rice Market Research Manager

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has appointed Craig S. Rice manager of the market research department. Billy E. Clapp has been appointed manager of the Pacific coast division, with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Rice has been on the staff of Armour Laboratories for three years as a market analyst. Mr. Clapp, who joined the company's sales force in 1946 in west Texas was made a district manager in 1950 and assistant division manager of the southwest division in Dallas, Tex., last year.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Cottonseed and soybean oils closed firm and fractionally higher, while peanut oil was lifted sharply due to the scarcity of supplies. Crude coconut oil developed a firm tone, advancing fractionally for prompt shipment. Copra also was stronger and lifted $15 per ton. Recent decline in basic oils resulted in lower prices for corn and soybean fatty acids. Other vegetable oils acids were unchanged.

Prices of tallow and greases continued to advance due to covering by shorts for prompt shipment. Tallow was scarce for October delivery with sellers limiting offers to November forward. Other animal oils were steadier, reflecting the higher cost of basic fats. Cash lard was unsteady and lower.

Improved demand and lighter offerings further strengthened oiticica oil and quotations were lifted ½-cent per pound, when low priced was cleared from the market. Tung oil also was steadier and some sellers raised asking prices. Trading in linseed oil was slow for prompt delivery and also slackened in futures. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Buying interest in crude menhaden lagged, though limited stocks were firmly held. Demand for refined fish oils continued restricted to actual needs.

Soybean meal was firmer, with higher beans and nearby shipment was lifted $3 per ton. Business was confined to prompt needs. Cottonseed meal was steady at former levels. Linseed meal advanced $1 per ton.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consuming demand was reported light and spotty. Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude oil shipments were higher at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt and later delivery. At New York tankcars advanced to 13¾c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported spotty. Crude was steady and maintained at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was sold on the basis of 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was light last week, but market remained on a steady basis, reflecting firmer crude for nearby delivery. Price fluctutions were narrow, but registered slight gains, especially for October delivery due to support by trade interests. Cash oil was higher with crude. Refined salad oil was lifted to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil in the southeast was quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, mills, for nearby delivery, with sales reported at 13c. in North Carolina. In the Valley nearby was quoted at 12¾c. and October at 12½c., while Texas was nominal at 12⅛c. and 12¼c., tankcars, mills.

CCC offered 25,000 tons of cottonseed oil for export last week and sold 4,231 tons at the following prices:—PBSY at 11.08c. per pound and OSY at 10.10c. per pound.

Commodity Credit Corp. will consider offers of 1954 crop cottonseed oil in exchange for a portion of its inventory of once-refined cottonseed oil, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	28	14.98	14.65	14.95@15.05
December	49	14.75	14.53	14.75@14.80
1955				
March	22	14.83	14.63	14.83S
May	29	14.87	14.68	14.87S
July	1	14.86	14.86	14.87@14.92

Total sales, 129 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was quoted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, October; 12⅜c., November and 12¼c., January. Crude soybean oil was nominal at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, quick shipment. Trading light, market steady. Cottonseed meal was unchanged at $70. per ton, sacked. Cottonseed hulls, $20. per ton, sacked, Memphis, prompt-October.

Linseed—Moderate trading was reported in raw oil for November-December delivery at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Buying interest in other positions was slow. Market remained steady. First half October delivery was maintained at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis; 14c., second half; 12½c., November-December; 12.6c., January-March and 12.7c., April-June, same basis. Active demand continued for oil/delivery against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Interest in linseed oil tapered off the past week after a substantial amount was booked for November-forward at 12c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, late in the previous week. On the buying spree, numerous users came in at the 12c. level, some covering as far ahead as next August. Trade observers reported a heavy volume of business was booked but it was difficult to estimate the amount in pounds. After this business was out of the way, dullness again set in and crushers got about to the business of filling contracts. Raw oil in bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, near week's end was quoted as follows:—first-half Oct., 15c. a pound; second-half Oct., 14c.; Nov.-Dec., 12.5c.; Jan.-March, 12.6c.; April-June, 12.7c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	7,680,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	43,460,000	41,700,000

Flaxseed—Market held steady. Trading in cash seed moderate.

Flaxseed lighter in weight than normal seed will be eligible for price supports, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. The department said flaxseed weighing 40 pounds per bushel will be eligible for support. The previous minimum was 47 pounds. The lighter seed will be discounted 4c. per pound for each pound below the 47-pound level. This action was taken because wet weather in the northern great plains area resulted in more low weight seed than normally.

Minneapolis.—There was another good run

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, corn fatty, 1c. per lb.
soybean, fatty, 1¾c. to 2¾c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, refd., 1c. per lb.
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
103.12	102.20	105.56	92.50

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: August

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during August and July, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons August	Tons July
Receipts at mills	449,340	*128,280
Crushed or used	249,700	207,127
Stocks at mills	428,283	228,643

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	82,890,000	77,097,000
Stocks at mills	14,443,000	13,466,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	82,186,000	78,738,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]887,813,000	*953,654,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	121,257	103,175
Stocks at mills	188,910	203,321

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	54,155	49,005
Stocks at mills	78,861	98,174

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]81,534	64,186
Stocks at mills	[3]131,082	151,001

*Revised.

[1]Includes 813,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureaus owned by CCC. This figure as well as the comparable July total of 849,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export but not "lifted". As of August 31, CCC removed from inventory and put in an "in transit position to other storage" about 32,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, of which about 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 pounds have not been accounted for in reports to the Census Bureau.

[2]Includes 16,522 bales first cut, 59,075 bales second cut, and 5,937 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 607.3; first cut, 59.3; second cut, 617.0; and mill run, 547.7 pounds.

[3]Includes 82,778 bales first cut, 41,750 bales second cut, and 6,554 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of flaxseed to market last week, although a good share of it applied against previously booked "to-arrive" accounts. The balance of it went for spot sale and 15 cars applied to the account of the Commodity Credit Corp. Cash bids, spot and to-arrive, held steady at $3.40 a bushel most of the week. Actual new spot cash purchases amounted to 47 cars and in excess of 102,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings ran to 319 cars and nearly 300,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts for the week totaled 1,399 cars, heaviest for the new-crop season. This compared with the previous week's run of 628 cars and with 829 received in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 229 cars as against 187 cars the previous week and 426 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	2,448,250	1,363,350	400,750	249,950
Since Sept. 1	7,169,500	6,559,100	1,848,000	1,007,700

Oiticica—Recent active trading reduced selling pressure and the market developed a firmer tone. Tankcars were sold at 15¼c. per pound, New York prompt delivery, with sellers generally asking 15½c. Drums also were higher at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Olive—Market remained steady at current prices. Stocks on spot were maintained at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Buying interest continued to lag. Tankcars were slightly lower at 11c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 12.40c. to 12½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Peanut—Market was sharply higher due to scarcity of oil. Crude was reported sold at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sellers asking up to 22½c. Refined also was scarce and nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Stocks were tight for spot delivery. Tankcars were firmly held at 17c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, and at 16½c. for November forward delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil reacted higher, with stronger beans, regaining early declines. Sales were made at 12⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot and 12c. for first stronger beans scoring fractional advance. week October. First half October was 12c., bid; straight October, 11⅝c., bid; straight November 11c., bid; straight December, 10⅞c. and January-March, 11c., sales, same basis. Refined salad was maintained at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, nearby and 14.65c., first half October and 14¼c., second half.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound		
		High	Low	Close
October	33	11.60	11.20	11.38@11.43
December	51	11.08	10.75	11.07@11.15
1955				
March	37	10.97	10.75	11.08@11.15
May	14	11.00	10.88	11.03@11.95
July	2	10.95	10.93	11.00@11.15

Total sales, 137 contracts.

Tung — Market tone was firmer and tankcars were maintained at 21½c. per pound, New York, October-November delivery, with moderate sales thereat. December forward was quoted at 21¼c. Drums were well held at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Market was reported steady. Shipments were quoted at $100 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	8,717,100	600,000
Previous week	1,628,250	.....
Corresponding week, 1953	5,239,350	.....
Total this year	87,610,800	31,900,000
Corresponding period, 1953	85,458,000	101,338,300

Cocoa Butter—Market remained firm,

—Continued on page 74

Soybean Crush: August

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during August and July, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	August	July
Receipts	131,056	182,515
Crushed	443,856	460,841
Stocks at mills	146,827	459,627

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	171,296,000	127,217,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	78,679,000	78,743,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	166,166,000	173,189,000
Stocks at mills	36,859,000	47,297,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	354,454	368,124
Stocks at mills	150,703	175,226

*Revised.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Pig lead continued to advance last week, resulting in higher prices for dry red leads, litharge, lead monosilicate and orange mineral. Also advancing as a cumulative result of recent increases in lead metal were blue and white sulfates. Although the zinc market was quiet, two grades of leaded zinc oxides were advanced as a result of higher lead costs. Other pigments were without much change. Buying interest for most dry colors was improved over previous weeks.

Synthetic resins were slightly more active. Trade observers noted that consumers of alkyds were holding off buying in the face of declining oil quotations. Polyvinyl acetate emulsions for paint moved very well. Overall industrial demand revived to a great extent, as the automotive industry came in for larger quantity deliveries following protracted retooling periods.

Dioctyl and di-iso-octyl phthalates were reported moving in very good volume following the end of the summer slowdown period. Producers felt that the recently installed lower prices had helped in a large measure to restore trade. Present prices were considered very firm, with almost no instances of spot quantity shading reported. Dibutyl and dicapryl phthalates were steady, with demand well sustained.

Copal gums were subject to a flurry of price changes last week, due to improved demand here as well as continued firmness abroad. Dammar gums also remained firm, but prices held about steady. Argentine casein showed an easier trend, due to lack of demand combined with expected large stocks during the current flush season.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Manila, C, 1c. per lb.
Philippine pale seeds, 2c. per lb.
sorts, ½c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
Monosilicate, ¼c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
White, basic sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded,
35%, ¼c. per lb.
50%, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 9, 1953
97.06	97.05	97.05	90.23

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Peacock Lake—The Tariff Commission reports that 95,387 pounds of peacock blue lake (patent blue) were produced in July, while 216,029 pounds were produced in June.

Cadmium Colors—The selenium situation remained tight, as the government took the major share of selenium metal production for use in rectifiers and other electronic equipment. However, producers reported that current demand for cadmium sulfoselenide reds and maroons was such that most shades could be furnished without appreciable delay. CP cadmium reds, yellows and oranges not using selenium were in plentiful supply, and moved slowly to consumers who bought only to fill immediate requirements. Prices continued without change for all colors.

Carbon Blacks—The rubber industry appeared to have returned to the market in force during the past few weeks, following settlement of various labor disputes. Suppliers indicated that furnace blacks were moving out in good quantity. Channel pigments maintained a steady pace.

Chrome Colors—Makers gave no indication that they would raise prices for any type, although it was pointed out that further substantial increases in pig lead would force upward revisions for most lead chromates. Demand was running steady during the week, with buying centered mainly on immediate needs. Supplies were available for prompt shipment.

Iron Blues—Chinese, milori, and prussian pigments were quotably unchanged and moving at a pace similar to that set last year. Buying requirements appeared to have risen slightly over the past few weeks. Production and stocks were ample for present requirements.

Lead Pigments—The pig lead market edged upward again last week, resulting in a flurry of increases for most lead pigments. Dry red leads, litharge, monosilicate, and orange mineral directly reflected the pig lead increase by moving up ¼c. per pound. One producer increased basic silicate white lead prices as a result of the cumulative effect of recent advances in the metal market. Lead blue and lead white basic sulfate were also increased ½c. per pound. Consuming demand for most lead pigments continued slow, dampened considerably by higher asking prices.

Lithopone—The market picture did not look too bright to some producers, who pointed out that other white pigments were steadily encroaching on the lithopone market. However, a fairly satisfactory demand was encountered, and prices held without change.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Buying interest was chiefly for prompt shipment to cover immediate requirements. Demand continued to show signs of improvement. Price schedules were unrevised.

Titanium Dioxide—Sales to the paint trade and for other pigmentation purposes continued to move very well, according to producers. Business was said to have held to a high level all year. Prices were firm and without change. For the most part, consumers could get what they needed without delay.

Ultramarine Blues—There was little or no change in this market since last reported. Prices held steady, and makers foresaw little or no possibility of change in the near future. Demand was on an even keel with plentiful supplies.

Zinc Pigments—There was no change in the slab zinc market last week, and as a result, zinc dust pigment was unchanged in price. However, due to pressure exerted by the continuing advance in lead, 35 percent leaded zinc oxide was forced up ¼c. per pound, and 50 percent leaded oxide was boosted ½c. per pound. Consuming demand for lead-free oxides was said to have exceeded levels set last month. Leaded oxides were moving at a spotty pace.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing production for June and July, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	*June	*July
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,938,658	5,064,982
Adhesive resins	842,543	932,176
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	†2,161,233	1,633,944
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	7,672,580	6,606,662
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,526,469	2,166,442
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	7,446,427	8,146,533
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	43,814,285	36,483,650
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	23,988,093	20,086,144
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	†5,776,673	4,719,908
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,397,783	1,153,155
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	325,318	453,257
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,312,395	1,114,262
Esterified with other alcohols	1,860,449	1,578,865
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,797,735	1,373,899
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	2,624,905	2,348,740
All other modifications	2,748,072	2,883,952
Coumarine-indene and petroleum polymer resins	14,862,328	13,331,241
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	827,601	335,016

*Partially estimated.
†Revised.

Alkyds — List prices were without change last week. Consumers and producers alike watched with interest the soybean oil market, as new crop prospects brought oil down some 1¾c. per pound over the last few weeks. Resin makers felt that consumers were holding out for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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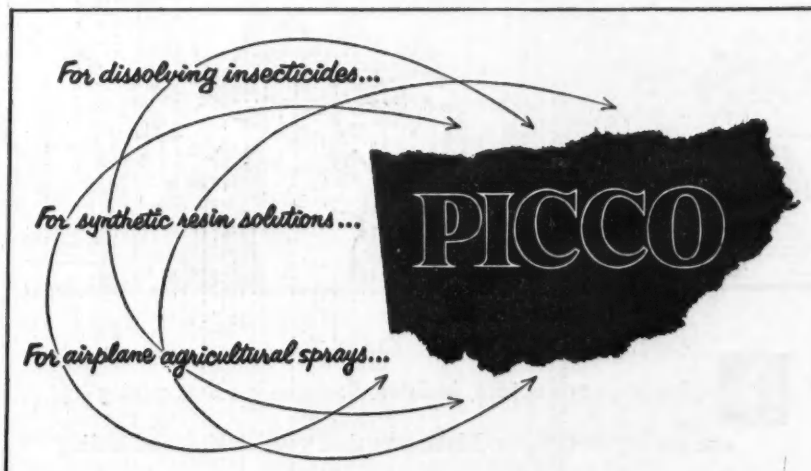

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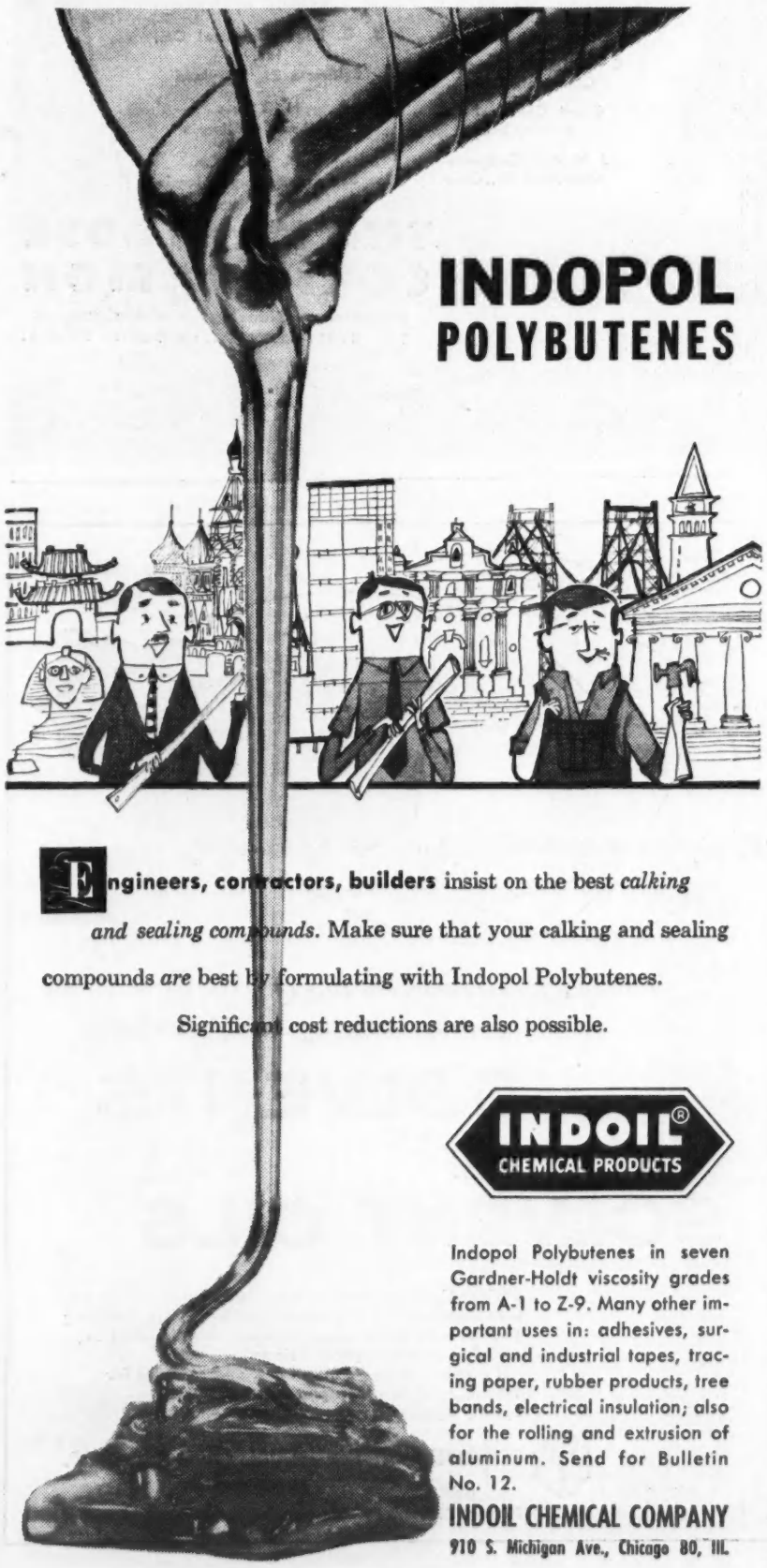

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INDOIL CHEMICAL COMPANY
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lower prices resulting from decreases in oil, and as a consequence were buying only for fill-in needs. Competition among the large number of producers continued keen.

Ester Gums—Market was slow, with prices for both gum and wood-rosin types unchanged. Stocks were ample.

Maleics—Business was thought to have revived considerably since the midsummer slump, particularly as the automotive industry returned to work following retooling periods. Prices were without revision, with supplies plentiful.

Melamines—Demand for melamine-formaldehyde resins was well sustained, for bonding and adhesive use in glues for the plywood industry and the furniture industry, as well as in protective coatings. Prices were unaltered.

Pentaerythritols—A slight increase in architectural consumption was noted for the forepart of the month. Prices were steady and unaltered.

Phenolics—It was reported that sales had held to a steady pace over the last few weeks, with little or no changes taking place in the overall situation. Prices were firm.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Emulsions continued to move very well to the paint trade at steady prices. Production was able to keep up with current buying interest, and there were no indications of supply problems.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Demand was up last week in accord with the general seasonal trend. Prices held steady and unchanged at 30c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. According to the Tariff Commission, 1,295,565 pounds of dibutyl phthalate were produced in June, while 1,503,512 pounds were manufactured in July.

Dicapryl Phthalate—Material moved to buyers at a steady rate last week at unchanged listings of 29½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 31½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 32½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Diethyl Phthalate—The Tariff Commission reports that 1,167,131 pounds were manufactured in July, as compared with 1,176,020 pounds for June.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—It was felt by most producers that the market had firmed considerably over the past few weeks. There were fewer reports of shading for large lot quantities. List prices held at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Consuming demand was appreciably up last week, according to observers. Consumers appeared to have gotten over the summer doldrums, and were coming into the market for larger quantities at firm prices of 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 32½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

The Tariff Commission reports that during the month of July, 6,465,820 pounds of dioctyl phthalates were produced, while 6,291,151 pounds were manufactured in June. The foregoing figures include data for di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates.

Sebacates—The market showed some slight improvement although it was felt that there was nothing of outstanding significance. No price changes were recorded. Consuming demand was spotty, with purchases made on a prompt delivery basis to fill immediate needs.

Tricresyl Phosphate—According to figures compiled by the Tariff Commission, 1,838,901 pounds of tricresyl phosphate were made in July, while 1,802,384 pounds were produced in June.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The market showed heavy price activity last week, with Congo No. 1 increased to 21c. to 23c. per pound; No. 2 was higher at 18½c. to 20c. per pound, and No. 3 rose to 16½c. to 18c. per pound. Manila C scored gains, and was priced at 39c. to 42c. per pound. Philippine pale seeds rose 2c. per pound, offered at 17c. to 18½c., while pale sorts were up to 20½c. to 22½c. per pound. Some sources noted an upswing in demand in this country, while others felt that the threat of a trucking strike had given trade an artificial stimulation, particularly in the New York area.

Dammar Gum—Pricewise, dammar gums showed little activity, with the exception of a widening of range for Singapore No. 1 and dust, both on the high side of the range. Consuming interest was more active during the week. Most grades were in fairly good supply, both at

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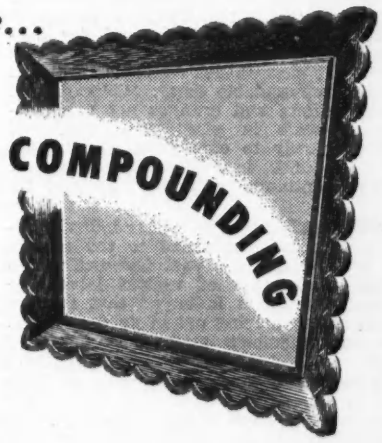

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primary markets and on spot in this country.

Shellac—The Calcutta market continued on the easy side last week, although suppliers here felt that it would take some time for a reflection of the lower prices in this country. To some sources, it appeared that the forthcoming sticklac crop was causing the foreign market to decline slightly. Consuming demand here was up over last week's levels, both for industrial and trade consumption.

Fillers and Inerts

Blanc Fixe—Dry, byproduct material continued unchanged, as did the other types last week. Consuming interest was moderate.

Calcium Carbonate—The paint trade showed an increase in buying interest at unchanged prices. Supplies of chalk and whiting were ample to take care of current requirements.

Talc—Material continued quotably unchanged last week. There was very little change in the market situation. Buyers made purchases to fill immediate needs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The Argentine market continued to ease last week, and shipment declined to 22½c. to 24c. per pound, duty paid, as to quality in this country. There was some interest shown, but generally demand was spotty and limited to actual needs. There was feeling in the trade that the market would show further easement in the next few weeks, due to accumulations of supplies in Argentina and lack of buying interest here.

Glue—Buying inquiry was off in some quarters last week, although it was felt that on the whole, business had held up fairly well. Hide glue prices were steady and without change. According to figures compiled by the Tariff Commission, the visible supply of glues was more than plentiful to satisfy consumer needs.

Graphite—There were no price changes, as quotations of long standing held steady. Buying interest was slow to average for the time of year.

Naphthenates—Demand for these driers was under the influence of increased general consumer buying for the fall season. There were no price revisions, although it was felt that some lead naphthenates might have to be increased according to lead content as a result of upward pressure brought about by steady increases in pig lead.

Stearates—Flatting agents moved in accord with the overall increase in seasonal demand. Prices were steady and without change, although there was recently a substantial increase in stearic acid.

Tallates—Tall oil driers showed nothing out of the ordinary marketwise last week. Material continued to move in a spotty fashion to consumers who did not wish to build up inventories.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—Consumer inquiry for destructively distilled material was on the down side last week, due to lower consumption for reclaiming rubber in the rubber industry. However, it was felt that as consumers' inventories were worked off, there would be a satisfactory return to the market for sizable quantities. Prices continued steady and without changes. Material was available for prompt shipment.

Pine Oil—Demand was fairly well sustained, although it was noted that consuming demand had room for improvement. Use for flotation of ore in the mining industry was off to some extent, while the disinfectant trade came in for substantial amounts. Prices were steady and unchanged. Manufacturers had no trouble in promptly supplying consumers.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$7.80	...	$7.80	...	...
M	7.80	$7.65	...	$7.825	7.84‡
N	7.78	7.65	7.95	...	...
WG	...	7.62	...	...	7.92‡
WW	8.08	7.75‡	8.05	8.05	8.06
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	7.54	...
K	...	...	...	7.70	...
N	7.70	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	...	7.93‡	...
WW	...	...	...	7.90	7.90

Tankcars (for week ended October 1)—WG $7.35, N $7.30, 606*

Sales, USDA

611* 579* 3‡ 859* 3,670*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.65, N $8.70, WG $8.80, WW $8.95

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.51¢	...	.512¢	.511¢	...
Sales	21.000¶†	...	32.000¶†	12.000¶†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Nat'l Lead Credit Manager Will Retire on West Coast

National Lead Company, New York, has announced the retirement of George C. Peterson, credit manager of the Pacific coast branch, to take effect at the end of the year, and has appointed K. C. Forshee as Mr. Peterson's successor. Mr. Peterson has completed forty-five years with the Company.

Kansas City Paint Technicians Plan Oct. 14 Meeting to Hear G. W. Gregg

The Kansas City (Mo.) Paint and Varnish Production Club has scheduled its next regular meeting for October 14 at the Pickwick hotel at 6:30 p.m. George W. Gregg, of Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, will talk on "Latest Developments in Chemical Specialty Additives for the Paint & Varnish Industry."

Strohmeyer & Arpe Names Morgan

Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, has appointed Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago, as its sales representative in the Chicago area and in adjacent territories. Morgan will handle sales of waxes for Strohmeyer & Arpe.

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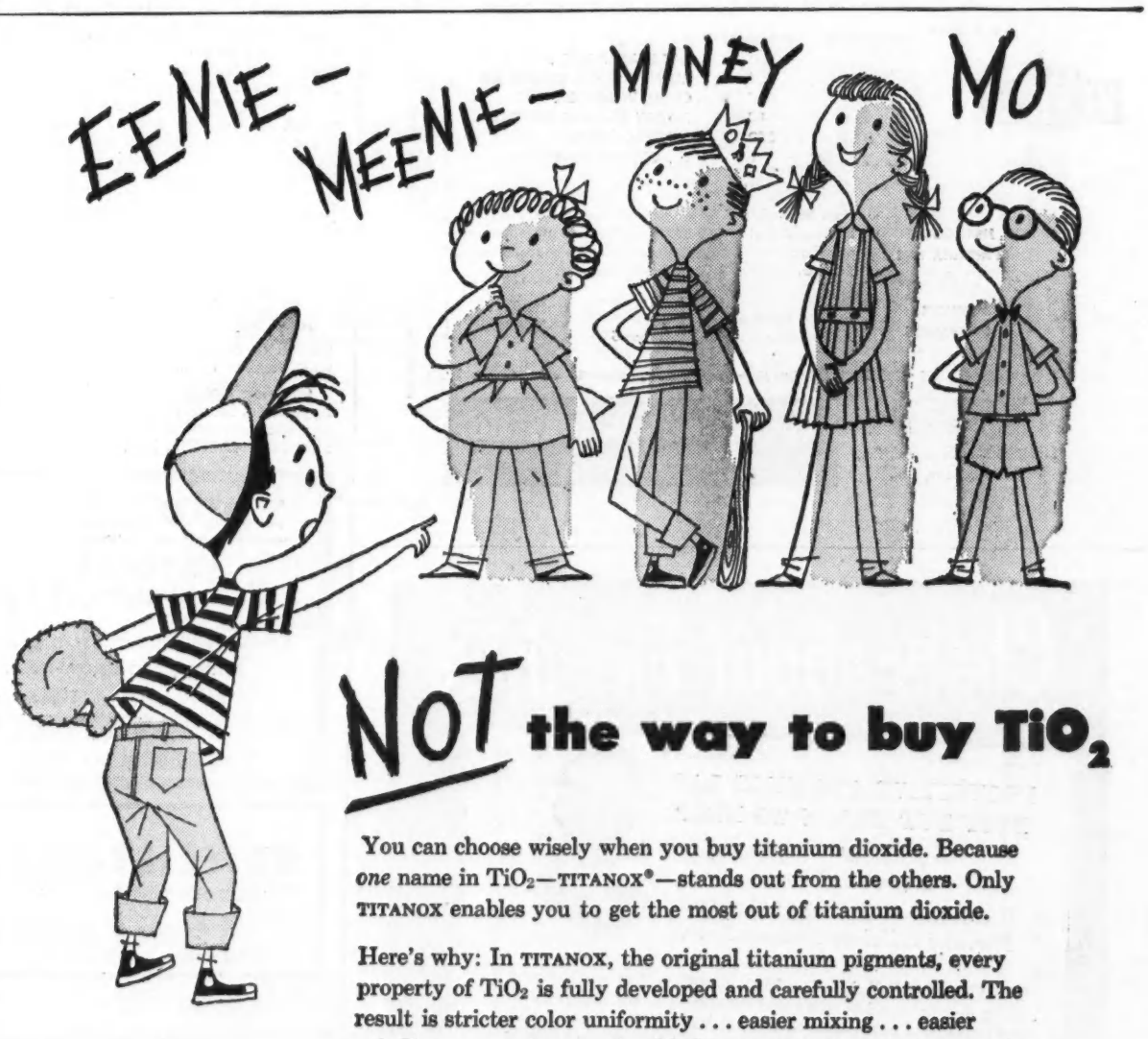

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NEVILLE

GALLONS	POUNDS	
	100	R-12 NEVILLE RESIN
20	155	ALKALI REFINED LINSEED OIL
20	157	CHINA WOOD OIL
11.5	83	2-50-W HI-FLASH SOLVENT
51.5	329	MINERAL SPIRITS
	1.3	6% COBALT NAPHTHENATE
	825.3	

METHOD OF PREPARATION: Place both oils and 40 pounds R-12 Neville Resin in the kettle and heat to 545-550° F. and hold at this temperature for approximately 45 minutes. Check with remaining R-12 Neville Resin. Reduce. Finally add drier.

VEHICLE CONSTANTS: Solids 50%; Viscosity (Gardner) B-C; Acid Number (on solids) Less than 5

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P-55

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Fats, Oils Exports of US Seen Setting New Record

The Foreign Agricultural Service has stated that United States exports of fats, oils and oilseeds, in the current marketing year beginning last October 1, will set a new record. On the basis of the nine-month period, October-June, exports, in terms of oil equivalent, totaled 2,600,000,000 pounds or 52 percent more than for the corresponding period a year previous.

The prior market-year record was achieved in 1951-52 when the total quantity exported was nearly 2,300,000,000 pounds. The outward movement in the first three quarters of the current year has already surpassed this total figure by 14 percent.

The major contributors to the new record volume of exports are soybeans, cottonseed oil, inedible tallow and greases and linseed oil. Sales for export from CCC-held supplies of cottonseed and linseed oils have been an important factor in the strong upward surge in exports in the first three-quarters of the current marketing year, it was explained.

N. Y. Paint Technicians to Review Technical Committee Work Oct. 14

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet October 14 at the Brass Rail Restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York, at 6:30 p.m., to review the work of the technical committee and hear a report of the two papers to be given by the club at the Chicago convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, November 18 through 20. The papers are:—"Behavior of Toluidine Red," part 5 of "A Study of Pigment Dispersion," by R. L. Whitney, and "The Significance of the Tack Free Test" by S. H. Richardson.

Trade Briefs

C. P. Hall Company, Akron, Ohio, has moved to enlarged offices at 414 S. Broadway in that city.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Harold R. Lyon sales engineer for the company's Nubian industrial division in Evansville, Ind.

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Chats about Finishes

PROTECTIVE COATINGS LAB BUSY BUT READY TO HELP

by

RUFUS F. WINT

Coordinator—Coatings Laboratory
Hercules Cellulose Products Dept.

The Hercules Cellulose Products Coatings Laboratory was organized to provide more and speedier technical service to the protective coatings industry. It has been swamped with work since its inception. All new work must be carefully screened to insure: (1) the selection of the most important jobs, and (2) fast service on these jobs.

An example of work done in this laboratory was *Staining of Lacquer Films by Rubbing Oils* (Request S-54-14). A furniture lacquer manufacturer submitted eight of his customers' rubbing oils to determine whether these oils used for rubbing and polishing furniture tended to stain lacquer finishes.

This job was readily approved. Why? Because it was thought the solution of this problem would help our customer and would help the lacquer industry by upgrading lacquer furniture finishes.

The results of the laboratory work undertaken showed that four of the oils, those not being highly refined, did have a tendency to stain furniture lacquers, while four more highly refined oils tested in an identical manner, did not stain.

The Coatings Laboratory, its staff and facilities, are eager to serve the protective coatings industry. Don't hesitate to discuss your problems with us.

Rufus F. Wint

Cellulose Products Department
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ADIPOL® ODY is excellent for use with NITROCELLULOSE, ETHYLCELLULOSE, CELLULOSE ACETOBUTYRATE, POLYSTYRENE, POLYVINYL CHLORIDE and COPOLYMERS and POLYVINYL ACETATE; imparting superior permanent flexibility, low temperature flexibility, heat stability and electrical properties. ADIPOL® ODY is a valuable aid with calendered films and sheetings because of its low volatility and excellent low temperature flexibility.

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vents Storage Regulations laxed by Revenue Service

he alcohol tax section of the Internal enue Service last week announced a alization of the requirements for age of highly inflammable solvents to v the use of underground tanks in cer- cases.

he agency had been asked whether de- ring material storage tanks may be ed underground in order to comply insurance regulations regarding stor- of inflammable solvents, and to re- losses due to evaporation.

ection 182.95 of regulation 3 provides denaturing material storage tanks be located in the denaturing mate- storeroom unless permanently fixed l tanks of such size that they cannot readily removed and so constructed they can be securely locked with a rnment lock are installed on the de- ring plant premises, but not neces- y within a room or building, for the ge of the denaturing material.

Although the regulations do not pro- for the installation of underground turing material storage tanks," it was ted out, "section 182.103 authorizes commissioner to approve details of truction and equipment in lieu of e specified in the regulations where shown that it is impracticable to con- to the prescribed specifications and proposed construction and equipment afford as much security and protec- as the construction and equipment cribed.

ince denaturing materials, such as r, are highly inflammable and volatile, construction of underground denatur- material storage tanks may be author-

M Liberalizes Tax Rules New Plant Amortization

he Office of Defense Mobilization has n liberalized its tax amortization pro- to provide a further assist to loca- of new plants and productive facilities eas with the greatest unemployment. government will now permit higher normal percentages of new capital stment to be amortized at an accel- ed rate to firms locating in group IV r surplus areas.

he new policy is a revision of one is- in November, 1953, which gave addi- l accelerated tax amortization to nse plants locating in areas classified he Department of Labor as having a nic labor surplus. Under that policy tax write-offs thus far have been n to firms planning expansions having tal value estimated at $167,000,000. se expansions are expected to result he direct employment of 8,000 work- in chronic unemployment areas, not ting construction workers and the in- ct benefits to the service trades.

announcing the policy, Arthur S. mming, director of defense mobiliza- said that making a larger number abor surplus areas eligible for this tional incentive should contribute to closing of gaps in the mobilization , thus advancing the nation's pre- dness for possible emergencies. He ted out that of the 240 expansion s established since Korea, about 150 been reached through the construc- of facilities required to produce de- e goods. In approximately ninety ex- sion goals capacity is still inadequate defense requirements.

ton Improved Chemically New Pilot Plant Project

he first pilot plant for the cyanoethyla- of cotton was officially opened at sville, Ga., last week. Cyanoethylation process in which cotton is treated with lonitrile to produce a new textile erial.

he pilot plant, located at the national t of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Com- in Rossville, stems from work done he Institute of Textile Technology at esarch center in Charlottesville, Va., the American Cyanamid Company, York, on equipment design and proc- development for the Chemical modifi- on of cotton. A minimum of 20,000 nds of cyanoethylated cotton is slated production in this pilot plant within next nine months.

. PVLA Will Install Officers ing Meeting Set for October 14

he New England Paint, Varnish and quer Association will hold its next ting on October 14 at the Statler hotel oston. Dinner will be served at 6:30 Joseph F. Battley, president of the onal Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Asso- ciation will address the meeting. The chairmen of various committees will present reports and officers for the fiscal year 1954-55 will be installed.

Witco Sale of Natural Gas To Colorado Firm Okayed

The Federal Power Commission has issued a certificate to Witco Chemical Company, at Amarillo, Tex., authorizing the sale of natural gas to Colorado Interstate Gas Company, Colorado Springs, Col. Witco plans to deliver 2,00,000 cubic feet of gas per day to Colorado Interstate at an initial price of 15 cents per thousand cubic feet. The gas will be produced from acreage located in the west Panhandle field, in Hutchinson County, Tex.

L.A. Paint Technicians Schedule Next Dinner Meeting for October 13

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet October 13 at Scully's Restaurant, at 6:45 p.m. The program will feature a talk by Henry L. Beaks, of Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, on "Tinting Strength of Pigments and its Relation to Other Pigment Properties."

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LACQUER AND VARNISH—Lacquer and varnish makers are using Metasap Metallic Soaps to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain marproof finishes.

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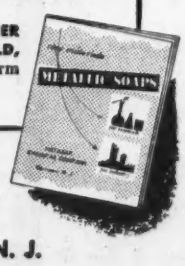

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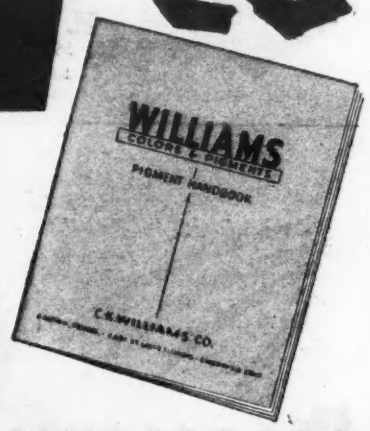

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 68

advancing to 86c. per pound, spot for small lots.

Copra — Shipments were stronger and prompt was lifted to $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was stronger. Prices were lifted ⅛c. per pound. Offerings were light and in firm hands. Export business was spotty and domestic trading also was light. Yellow grease was higher at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6c., and brown, 5⅜c., basis, while choice white not all hog was unchanged at 8½c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—This market continued easy, declining fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 15¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady at 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was unchanged at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow—Trend of the market continued upwards due to short covering. Prices were stronger and lifted at least ⅛c. per pound. Offerings for export were extremely light for October delivery, with sellers quoting for November forward. Domestic buying was moderate, with soapers ideas still below asking prices. Fancy bleachable was higher at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7c.; special, 6¾c. and No. 1, 6⅛c. Edible tallow was unchanged at 12c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Lower cost of basic oils weakened corn and soybean fatty acids. Quotations were reduced 1c. for corn; 1¾c. soybean double distilled and 2¾c. for single distilled. Corn fatty acid was lower at 12c. per pound, tankcars; soybean, single distilled, 12½c. per pound, and double distilled, 14c., tankcars. Oleic and stearic acids remained unchanged and steady. Consuming demand continued spotty for all varieties.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal: Demand continued spotty although mills generally have been able to get slightly higher prices for November and December shipments. Meal forty-one percent was offered at $70 per ton, sacked Memphis, $71; North Alabama, $73, South Alabama; $74. Georgia, and $75, Carolina mills for October shipment. Mills have paid high prices for seed this season and therefore are raising the prices at every opportunity. During normal years of good cotton crops, cottonseed meal sold below soybean meal, but except for local territories in the cotton belt, cottonseed meal is priced higher than other proteins.

Linseed Meal — Trading continued spotty. Market steady.

Minneapolis.—A little better demand was noted on linseed meal, although buyers were not aggressive. Advent of colder weather was expected to perk up the trade. Extracted linseed meal (around 36% protein) sold at $60 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis, for October early in the week but advanced to $61 and $61.50 later. Expeller meal was tight for nearby and was quoted at $68 to $68.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. This type of meal was practically sold out for October. Shipping directions against contracts, meanwhile, continued brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	16,200,000	11,160,000
Since Sept. 1	70,920,000	66,520,000

Soybean Meal—Fairly good demand for spot shipments, coupled with strong soybean prices has caused the spot market to advance. Meal forty-four percent offered at $65 per ton bulk for October-November-December; $67, January-March; and $69 April-September for unrestricted billing. Buyers are still reluctant to book any appreciable tonnages ahead.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading in crude was reported light and spotty. African crude was scarce on spot. Shipments were easier ranging from 54c. to 55c. per pound, afloat. Refined grades also were quiet but quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs though they were taking larger lots. Quotations were unchanged. However, the market tone has improved due to the slackening of selling pressure and higher cost of replacements. No. 3 Ceara crude was nominal at 71c. to 73c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 73c. to 75c. per pound, spot, as to seller. No. 1 yellow, Ceara was steady at $1.02 to $1.05 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, same basis.

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#680 YELLOW OXIDE — Ideal for use in formulating Olive Drab coating, lusterless, semi-gloss and gloss. Also used in formulating Government camouflage paints.

#680 MINERAL BLACK — To make Black Lusterless paint for use over sealed wood, as on wood barges above waterline. Also for use in other Government specification coatings.

#680 MULTICEL — A. Diatomaceous Silica, generally used as a flatting agent and extender pigment. This grade will produce a non-secular flatness required in the lusterless enamels covered by Government specifications.

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1—300 Gal. S/S Vacuum Pan.
1—Buflovak 5' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, complete.
3—Colton 5½ single punch Tablet Machines, M.D.
1—Bartlett & Snow 1800 Gal. jack. agit. closed Kettle, 10' dia. x 4' deep.
4—A. T. 60" S/S Centrifugals, center slung.
2—STAINLESS STEEL Baker Perkins "Termeer" Continuous Centrifugals, Model S-12-SB.
1—All MONEL Enzinger jack. pressure Filter, 8 leaves, 2.8 cu. ft. cake volume.
2—CME CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGALS, STAINLESS STEEL, 21" solid bowl, handles 10/20 gpm 1000/2000# cake discharge per hour. 30" x 40" solid bowl, #316, handles 25/50 gpm, 2000/4000# cake discharge per hr. UNUSED. Also two lab. size 7" solid bowl and screen types, stainless steel, available for testing.

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1—Read Standard horizontal double ribbon Mixer, 2000#, 480 gal.
1—#28 Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—59" x 78" Shelves, complete.
3—3' x 50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
6—Sperry 18" x 18" iron recessed Filter Presses, 18 chambers.
3—Sperry iron 36x36 recessed Filter Presses, 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal. 6' x 8'; 235 gal. 5' x 4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS. Roto-Louvre #502-16, Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long, with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day Imperial jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4 x 9' Chilling Rolls.

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2—Columns, 347 S.S., 6'x45'; 15 trays, 850 PSI; 6'x64'; 35 trays, 55 PSI.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 4'x70', 45 trays, 75 PSI; 2'x39', 30 trays, 70 PSI.
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1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15 48" dia. stainles steel leaves, 375 sq. ft.
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2—Lee 6'x6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks.
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1—Eureka #3 Jar Mill, 14.7 gals.
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2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
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3—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 20"x48".
4—Stokes DS2, D4, D3 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
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1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

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400' T316 Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe, 2½", Unused.
5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., 17 ch. to 48 ch.
3—Stainless Steel Powder Mixers, 800# & 200#
1—Pneu-Vac. 13" St. St. Dust Collector.
1—Niagara Filter #95-36, 80 sq. ft. st. st. leaves.
1—Sperry 15" x 15", 29 chamber Aluminum Filter
5—Pebble Mills—72" x 96", 60" x 72", 31" x 31".
1—Kent 6" x 14" High Speed 3-Roll Mill.
1—Rotex Screen 5' x 7', single deck.
2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.
1—Cleaver Brooks Oil Fired Package Boiler, 350 HP, 125# Pr.
2—Contin. Ball Mills, Steel, 6' x 16' & 3' x 6'.
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2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

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NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME Jack. Agit. 750 Gal.

CENTRIFUGE—TOLHURST 30" underdriven type 316 S.S. with 2 speed 3 HP XP Motor, NEW.
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MIXER—DAY 2½ Gal., Jktd. Vac., Double Sigma Blade

PFAUDLER G/L. CONDENSER, 30 Sq. Ft.
ROTEX SIFTER — 40"x84" — 2 SCREEN 3 H.P.
SPARKLER—FILTER—S. S. 316 MODEL, 33 Dg. NEW.
SHRIVER 30" P&F—42 ch. 4 EYE NICKEL PLATED FRAMES.
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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
5x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 12" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
15 gal. Autoclave agitated.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & #1.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Read 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½ dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
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10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
4—Day 2½, 5, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross Type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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Filling Machines & Labelers.
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★ A. T. & M. 42" Type 316 Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15HP.
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★ Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
★ Bird 36" x 50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40HP.
★ Horizontal Vulcanizer 6' x 10'; Simplex Door; ASME-U69; at 125#PSI.
★ Buflovak Stainless Clad Vac. Filter-Dryer; Jktd; 78" x 58" complete.
★ Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 30" x 10' complete.
★ Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer No. 12; shelves 40" x 42".
★ Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'.
★ Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60" with Accessories.
★ C.E. Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. evap. per hour.
★ Louisville Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 40' with Cooler 38" x 20'.
★ Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102"; Dust Collector & access.
★ Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with Calandria Section.
★ Copper 2000 gal. Vacuum Pan; manhole type; coil heated.
★ Stainless Vacuum Still; 425 gal.; 56" x 50"; Jktd.
★ Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60" x 17' and 84" x 15'6".
★ Swenson Quadruple Effect [illegible]ator: Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
★ Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝" x 19'; complete.
★ Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
★ Vertical Stainless Steel Condenser; 13' high; 231 S.S. Tubes; 220 sq. ft.
★ Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
★ Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5' x 5'.
★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50" x 17'.
★ Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61" x 68".
★ Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79" x 74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
★ Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 30" x 60"; 60" x 84"; 40" x 120".
★ Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20" x 69"; 20" x 86"; 40" x 60".
★ Stainless Steel 40 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Jacketed Mixer; 32" x 96".
★ Stainless Steel 63 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer; 36" x 108".
★ Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Steel Ribbon Mixer; 5' x 10'.
★ Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer, 30" x 68".
★ Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28" x 12'.
★ J. H. Day S.S. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; 5 gal. with Vac. Cover.
★ W. & P. Type Heavy Duty Double Arm Jcktd. Mixer; 100 gal. working.
★ Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
★ Baker Perkins 2500 gal. Stainless Double Arm MIXERS
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★ Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
★ Colton Model #5½ Single Punch Tablet Press; 3" x 1½" die; 5 HP.
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★ American Ring Roll Pulverizer with 50 HP 3/60/220-440 V motor.
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3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 700 gal. ea.

20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 gal. ea.

1—Combustion Engineers Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal., 300 psi. NEW.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gal. ea.

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1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series R, 500 gal. with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Patterson 200 gal. Everdur Jacketed, agitated Reactor with motor and drive.

2—Nickel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 500 gal. and 300 gal.

5—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 4000 gal. ea.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 5000 gal. ea.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel 2800 gal. Storage Tank, w/coil.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 2500 gal.

2—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel String Filters, 6'6" x 6', NEW.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press with 35 chambers, 3" frames. NEW.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Thickener, Heresite lined, 15 chambers complete.

1—Sparkler Model 33-D-17 type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers ea.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Steel suspended-type Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 37' with 35 trays.

1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Bubble Cap Column, 2' x 5', with 5 trays.

1—Type 304 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6' x 18' with 7 trays.

1—Dry Dock Monel Bubble Cap Column with 13 trays.

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves, 42" x 42".

4—Alco Steel Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. ea.

2—Colonial Iron Works Monel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft. and 150 sq. ft.

1—Lummus Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 360 sq. ft.

6—Simpson Intensive Mixers, 18", #0, #1.

1—Day 150 gal. Stainless Steel Double Sigma Blade Mixer, complete.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer with hydraulic tilting device, 100 gal.

1—Day 50 gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

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NEW, Sharples Super-D-Canter, PN14, Stainless Steel.
Nozljector, 304 SS, Clarifier type, closed feed, 15 HP TEFC motor.
42" AT&M, susp., SS, perf. basket, bottom discharge.
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19"x12'5" Karbate 22, packed, 25# NEW.
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48"x26'x¾" steel, packed, 150#.

CONDENSERS—1,840 sq. ft. Devine, 4 pass, 3'9"x12'x¾" steel shell, copper tubes.
3,400 sq. ft. Foster Wheeler, hor. 52"x 19'5"x½", all steel.

DRYERS—Rotary, Vacuum, 5'x15' Struthers Wells, 20% nickel clad, jkt'd 45 PSI nickel agitator (3).

KILNS—4'x20', 4'x42', 4'6"x50', 5'x50', 5'x67', 7'x60', 7'x120', 7'x160', 8'x125', 9'x80', 10'x50', 11'x75'.
Louisville, 3'x20', 6'x35'.
Roto-Louvres, 310-16 steel & SS, 705-20 SS.

FILTERS—5'3"x3' Oliver, pressure, precoat, steel. NEW.
8'x6' Oliver, SS, agit., drives.
42" Shriver, 44 alum. chambers, 2-eye, open, hyd., closer.
33-D-9 Sparkler, 316 SS, 60 PSI.

MILLS—Raymond—5-roll, High Side 50".
Raymond 3-roll, High Side 42".
Raymond #1 double whizzer.
6x8' Patterson Ball Mill.
2' Hardinge Conical Lab Mill.
Jeffrey, Williams, Dixie Hammermills.
6" Premier, SS Colloid Mill, 7½ HP.

MIXERS—300 gal. Baker Perkins 18—DIM, 304 SS Sigma blades, bottom disch. 30 HP.
Patterson, 4' conical blender, steel 19 C.F. working cap., 5 HP.
3,900 gal., hor. jkt'd, 75 PSI, ASME.
200 gal. Cincinnatus #10, SS clad, jkt'd.
50 PSI, sigma blade, 10 HP.
50 gal. W&P 14BB, sigma blades.
45 cu. ft. Robinson Ribbon Mixer.

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1—Stokes B-2 Rotary Tablet Machine.
1—S.S. Tank 2100 Gal. Horiz.
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WRAPPER—Automatic—for caramel candies.

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New Lyden Bros. 8-door incubator.

1—Tolhurst 26" centrifuge bottom discharge S/S.

2—90 gallon steel Abbe Engineering ball mills 30" x 42", jacketed MD.

1—2 x 4 S/S rotary vacuum drier.

12—Baker Perkins and Day Mixers. 20 to 500 gallons.

25—New Aluminum condensers, 400 and 600 sq. ft.

1—Buflovak drum flaker 48" dia. x 40 ft.

2—Buflovak double drum driers, 24 x 36. and 32 x 52".

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NEW Dbl. Drum Dryer, 32"x72".
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Centrifuge, 48", Rubber cov., Sus.
Filter, Oliver, steel, 3'x2'.
Dryer, Hersey, 18"x16'.
Dryer, Hersey, 4'x30', S/S.
Tank, 2,000 gal. S/S horizontal.
Tank, 5,000 gal. S/S horiz. NEW.
Filterpresses, C.I., 12"-24".
Filterpress Skeletons, 12" to 48".
Autoclave, 200 gal., 400 P.S.I. Steel.
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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'10"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
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—*Continued from page 7*

Dean A. McGee, of Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.; R. L. Minckler, of General Petroleum Corporation, and N. E. Tanner, of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, Ltd.

Petroleum Buyers' Meeting

A meeting sponsored by the lubrication committee will hear B. G. Symon, of Shell Oil Company; P. V. Keyser, jr., of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and Capt. W. C. Latrobe, supervisor of shipbuilding and inspector of ordnance for the navy.

Joseph P. Walsh, of Sinclair Oil Corporation, and Stanley Learned, of Phillips Petroleum Company, will speak at the safety and fire protection session. A session sponsored by the committee on petroleum statistics will hear economic forecasts by Allyn P. Evans of Lionel D. Edie & Co., and John W. Boatwright, of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Mr. Anderson will speak in the morning of the following day, after which there will be a business meeting.

Fatty Acid Production Increased During August

Fatty acid production in August totaled 31,561,000 pounds, as compared to 20,824,000 pounds in July, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The August production figure was 7.3 percent below the figure for August of last year.

Total disposition in August, 1954, was 32,185,000 pounds, some 3,500,000 pounds below the July figure and approximately the same as the August, 1953, level. Stocks, including work in progress, increased to a level of 51,800,000 pounds in August of this year, as compared to 50,560,000 pounds in the previous month.

Tying Contracts Illegal

—*Continued from page 4*

ders, and to use only Insto-Gas appliances and equipment with the cylinders.

Commissioner Mason's opinion reviews the leading court cases relating to exclusive-dealing and tying arrangements and concludes that to apply to the record in this case the tests of illegality laid down in those decisions "would be an application of legal doctrine to a factual vacuum."

"We are in the dark," the opinion states, "as to whether the respondent, Insto-Gas, has a monopolistic position in the market for the 'tying' product (the cylinders). There is no indication of any patent monopoly; nor do we have the benefit of comparative marketing data upon which any equivalent market dominance could be based. There is nothing to indicate respondent's relative size in the industry and no information concerning the number, or competitive standing, of competitors. Our search of the record for that 'essence of illegality'—the wielding of monopolistic leverage—upon which to base some determination of a foreclosure has been in vain. Foreclosure cannot be assumed; it must be demonstrated.

Referring to the exceptions of Insto-Gas to rulings of the hearing examiner striking certain testimony and exhibits the commission cited as "typical" of the matter stricken, evidence "indicating that the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a regulation to the effect that gas cylinders are not to be shipped unless filled by or with the consent of the owner." Other exhibits stricken by the ruling referred to state laws or regulations similarly relating to the refilling of cylinders and to the use of appliances requiring propane gas. The examiner had ruled, among other things, that these matters had no evidentiary bearing upon the issues of the case.

Typical Evidence Cited

In reversing these rulings, the commission said, "The stricken evidence appears to relate to conditions under which the industry's products are distributed and, in instances, used by its customers. If state laws, for example, make unrestricted refilling of tanks by unauthorized persons illegal under local police powers, it would be highly inappropriate for the commission to refuse to consider such mandates. This does not mean that local regulations or state laws are necessarily paramount but we cannot conceive the public interest to be served by rejecting any consideration of respondent's alleged obligations under them."

Isocyanates Full-Scale Plant

—*Continued from page 5*

terials to finished goods. Mobay will manufacture no finished products, but will supply resins, activators, modifiers, catalysts and other chemicals as well as the technical know-how and the machinery for producing foam to its customers who in turn will manufacture finished products under licensed agreements with Mobay. While no license agreements have yet been signed, Mr. Eynon said, negotiations are under way and it is expected that accords will be signed within the next month.

Mobay, meanwhile, has elected Dr. H. H. Wolltham, chief of isocyanates process research for the Bayer company, a vice-president and technical director in charge of production, engineering and research. Robert H. Kittner, assistant director of the development department in Monsanto's research and engineering division, has been named development director of Mobay. Dr. Edgar E. Hardy, associate research director for Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division, has been made research director, while James D. Mahoney, who has been in charge of isocyanate sales for Monsanto, has been made Mobay's general manager of sales.

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That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above was 10,527.

(Signed) William S. Auchincloss, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of September, 1954.

(Signed) Eleanor H. Buxbaum, Notary Public.

[My commission expires March 30, 1955.]

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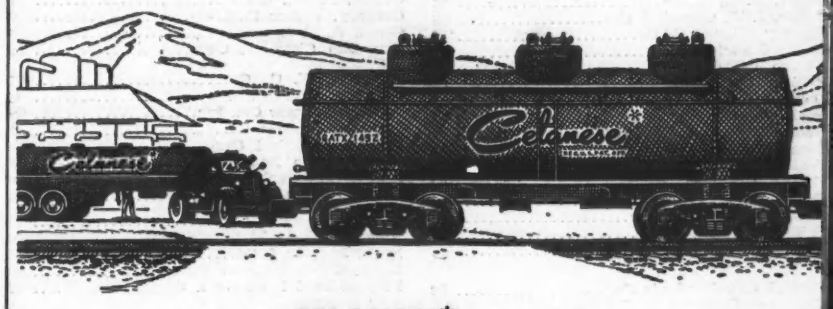

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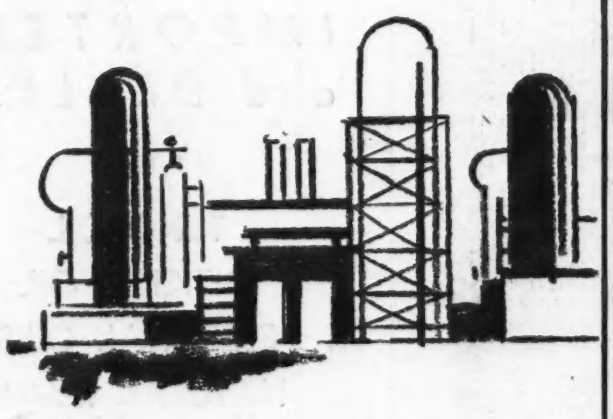

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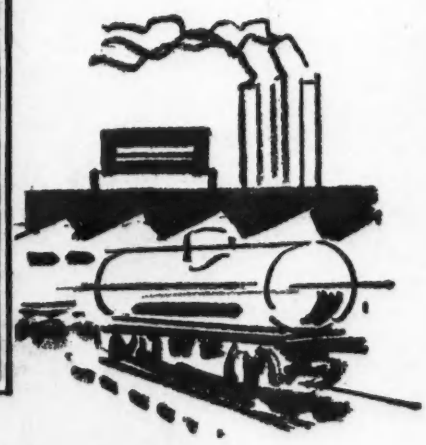

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